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VOL. 7

JULY, 1908

No. 3

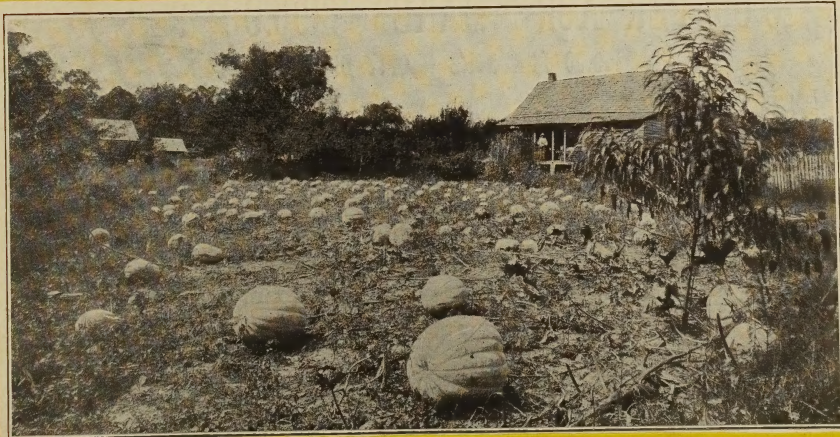


CURRENT EVENTS

AN AGRICULTURAL, HORTICULTURAL AND INDUSTRIAL MAGAZINE

DEVOTED TO THE DEVELOPMENT OF

MISSOURI, KANSAS, ARKANSAS, OKLAHOMA,
LOUISIANA AND TEXAS.



PUBLISHED QUARTERLY.

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KANSAS CITY, MO.

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Only one-half mile of railroad station. 160 acres half creek bottom land. Good old Southern home. Good spring and fine well sulphur water in yard. 70 acres cleared and in cultivation. Biggest Bargain in Southern Missouri. Write for Price and Terms.

We have some excellent Bargains in larger or smaller places.
Fine Fruit and Berry land at \$5.00 per acre up.

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ANDERSON, MISSOURI

J. M. Z. WITHROW

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Can sell you a farm, and lend you part of the money to pay for it. Call and see me.

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Improved Farm Lands within sixty miles of Kansas City, in Cass and Bates counties, Mo. and Miami and Linn counties, Kan., from \$25 to \$60 per acre. State your requirements fully, and receive guaranteed descriptions.

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\$10.00 PER ACRE MAKES \$200.00 PER ACRE

\$200.00 PER ACRE PROFIT ON \$10.00 LAND

Land near Siloam Springs, Ark., can be bought for \$10 per acre up that under proper care in fruit and vegetables will pay \$200 to \$500 per acre. Corn yields 30 to 60 bushels; Oats, Rye, etc., do well. Siloam Springs is in Benton County, Ark., only 229 miles south of Kansas City, on the K. C. S. Ry. main line, in the land of prosperity and fortune. Delightful climate, good schools and colleges, splendid water; no mosquitoes, no saloons, no negroes. A beautiful home-place, where farmers make big money. Let us send you our special bargain list—it has something in it you want.

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KANSAS CITY SOUTHERN LAND &
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in Oranges and Figs**

\$20 pasture land transformed into a \$300 an acre orchard in 3 years. Why not you. We sell the land. Write for particulars.

BROWN REALTY COMPANY, Beaumont, Texas

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TEN MILLION ACRES OF LAND

In the Old Indian Territory will be freed
from RESTRICTIONS after July 28th,
1908. Write me for information.

W. H. DAVIS, Stilwell, Oklahoma

YOU SHOULD VISIT

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SEVIER COUNTY, ARKANSAS

AND SEE THE THOUSANDS OF ACRES OF BEARING PEACH ORCHARDS there, which are enriching the owners to the extent of ONE HUNDRED TO TWO HUNDRED DOLLARS PER ACRE.

THIS LAND ONLY COST **\$5.00** ^{TOO} CAN'T YOU **COME**

For further particulars address

E. N. BROWN, President

Kansas City Southern Land & Immigration Company

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CATTLE AND POULTRY

LAND

\$8.00

PER ACRE---ON TERMS

Let me show you LANDS only 192 miles south of Kansas City at Anderson, McDonald County, Missouri, on the Kansas City Southern Railway, at \$8 per acre. Unlimited range of grass and clover. Pasture nine full months every year. Abundance of pure water and rainfall.

Improved Bottom Land Farms

yield 60 to 75 bushels of CORN per acre and the finest ALFALFA and CLOVER and \$20 to \$40 per acre buys them close to good town::::::

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Cheap---On Terms

Let this railway help you locate. I am paid to save you money.
Write for pictures and information FREE.

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Kansas City Southern Railway Land & Immigration Co., 207 Beals Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

LOCAL OFFICE, ANDERSON, MO.

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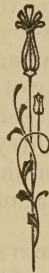
Where Golden Opportunity Smiles Amid a Wealth
of Natural Resources

Productive Soil, Ideal Climate, Good Markets and
desirable social surroundings attract the homeseeker
Rapid development furnishes many splendid prop-
ositions to the intending investor. ♦♦♦♦♦

SEVIER COUNTY, ARKANSAS
IS THE PLACE

DeQueen is the County Seat

LANDS purchased here a
few years ago at \$5.00
per acre are now producing
crops worth from \$100.00 to
\$200.00 per acre and up.
The price of rent where you
are will buy you a home in
Sevier County.



DEQUEEN, less than eleven
years old, has a population
of 3,500 and is still growing
rapidly. Good churches, good
roads, good schools, good peo-
ple and good times. Come,
join in, and enjoy the profits
of development.

INVESTIGATE NOW

Fruit and Vegetable Lands, Farming Lands, Timber Lands

Let Us Tell You More About It

J. H. JACKSON & CO., DeQueen, Arkansas

We Want You Mr. Northern Farmer

To Come to Gillham, Arkansas

WE are located in the northwestern part of Sevier County, on the main line of the K. C. S. Ry. We have a town of about six hundred population and plenty of room for growth. We have good high school facilities, three churches—in fact we have a good town to live in. No saloons. No negroes. Our land will raise corn, cotton and vegetables of all kinds.

In the last two years attention has been paid to peach culture, and each succeeding year more trees are being planted, which is evidence that WE ARE IN the peach country.

Strawberries are being raised on a small scale, with promises for a greater acreage next year. Zinc, antimony, copper, lead and silver are found here. One mine will resume operations this fall which produces the best antimony found in the United States.

We have a canning factory that gives us a local market for all fruit and vegetables. You can buy land from \$2.50 to \$10.00 per acre that with proper cultivation will pay for itself easily in two years. The land will raise thirty to fifty bushels of corn per acre and one-half to one bale of cotton per acre. Plenty of the best of water—springs are numerous. Climate is exceedingly healthful. Why not come down and live in a country where you don't have to spend all you make in the summer to keep warm in the winter. For further information address

SMITH & ALLEN, General Merchandise.

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BANK OF GILLHAM, Bankers.

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W. S. JOHNSON, Postmaster.

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DR. B. E. HENDRIX, Physician.

GILLHAM REAL ESTATE CO., Real Estate.

COME DOWN AND SEE US

Stilwell, Adair County, Okla.

A growing town in a great country. The County Seat was voted here by the people June 2nd, 1908. Has 1,600 population; K. C. S. Ry. freight division. Excellent schools; 1,300 feet elevation makes the climate just right—not too hot nor too cold. Franchise for electric light and waterworks plant will be granted within thirty days and construction will begin at an early date.

Everybody is looking toward the great state of Oklahoma, and now is the time to come, as RESTRICTIONS will be removed from Indian lands July 28th, 1908. This puts 10,000,000 acres of land on the market that could not be sold heretofore.

The country surrounding Stilwell grows corn, cotton, wheat, oats, clover, alfalfa, potatoes and all kinds of vegetables. Alfalfa brings \$10.00 to \$12.50 per ton in the local market. This country is in the proven fruit belt. In fact there is no better country for diversified farming. Lands range in price from \$3 per acre up.

Oil has recently been discovered here, and already several thousand acres around the town has been leased to strong companies and drilling is expected to begin in a few weeks.

If you deposit your money in a GUARANTEED BANK in Oklahoma the state will pay you if the bank fails.

Of Course You Are Coming--Stop Off at Stilwell

For Further Information Address

STILWELL COMMERCIAL CLUB

Or W. H. Bradley, Pres. City Council; C. W. Addington, City Clerk

When Looking for a Home

Consider Decatur, Benton County, Arkansas

NO better opportunities are open anywhere. Lands can be bought in large or small tracts on good terms. Small fruit raising is the order of the day at Decatur. On twenty-four sections nearest Decatur there is growing 211,680 apple trees, 110,000 peach trees, 390 acres of strawberries, 120 acres blackberries. Thirty cars of strawberries were shipped from Decatur in the spring of 1908, and the average price was \$2.10 per crate. The frost damaged one-third of crop. Water of the finest, coldest and most healthful is abundant. Corn, grass of all kinds, and all vegetables, grow to perfection. Decatur has

NO CHILLS

NO MOSQUITOES

NO NEGROES—Not One

NO SALOONS

Decatur has one bank, one canning plant—large, new and complete; one vinegar plant, one lumber yard, two hotels—The Crescent and City; one restaurant, eight stores, one livery stable, one blacksmith shop, one newspaper—"The Decatur Telegram;" one job printing office—"The Model;" two real estate offices, one barber shop, one harness and shoe shop, three churches, one Masonic lodge, one Odd Fellow lodge, one Rebekah lodge—all strong. Good school, and just now installing fine water plant. For further information write to

J. M. COLLINS, Real Estate Agent
or J. S. HUNSUCKER REALTY CO.

DECATUR, ARKANSAS

Better yet, come and see. Forty families with \$300 to \$500 will do well to go to this county

550 Car Loads of Peaches

Were Shipped From

HORATIO, ARKANSAS

During this Season, Besides Our Cannery Handled
Fifty-Five Thousand Cans.

These Peach Trees Ranged From Two to Four Years Old

A number of car loads of watermelons will be shipped—too early for an estimate.

Small fruits grow very prolific, and a good income can be made from early vegetables, the cannery taking all the surplus. Buyers from the market centers are on the ground during the season, which practically means a local market for everything. Land can be bought for from

\$1.50 to \$30.00 Per Acre

We have had but one crop failure in nineteen years. Good inducements for men of limited means. Healthy climate, abundance of purest water. Good opening for a newspaper, evaporating establishment, crate factory and barber shop. Come down and see for yourself or write to any of us for information:

PRIDE & PRICE, General Mdse.

STANFORD & SON, Grocers.

J. J. COWDEN, General Mdse.

DICK ADAMS, Cash. Bank of Horatio.

JNO. JAMES, Asst. Cash. " "

ADA BRINKLEY, General Mdse.

D. L. COWDEN, General Mdse.

DR. DICKINSON, Physician.

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WILLIAMS DRUG CO., Drugs.

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I. B. JAMES, Hotel James.

JOS. GREER, Farmer.

M. D. ELLEDGE, General Mdse.

W. H. SISSEL, Real Estate.

J. W. EVERETT, Law and Real Estate.

Granniss Plantation, Pickering, Vernon Parish, La.

20,000 ACRES OF FINE FARMING, FRUIT AND TRUCK LANDS
ON THE KANSAS CITY SOUTHERN RAILWAY

When Looking for a New Home be Sure and Visit
PICKERING, LOUISIANA

Where we have a magnificent solid tract of cut-over timber land of 20,000 acres, which we will sell to actual settlers at *Ten Dollars* per acre on very easy terms, and where we have

A DEMONSTRATION FARM OF 400 ACRES

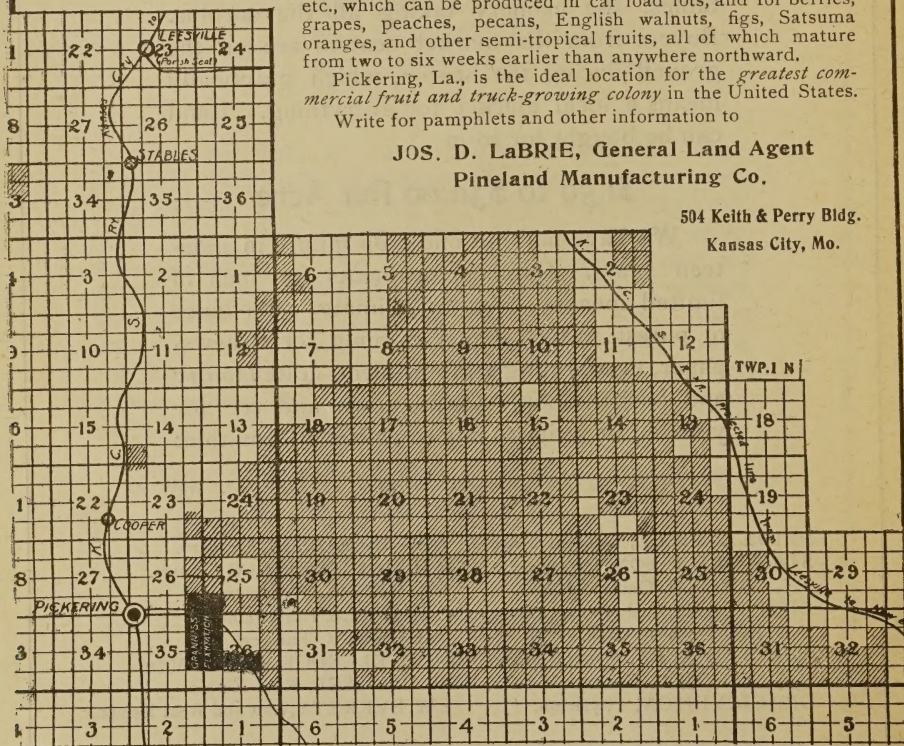
half a mile from the railroad depot, showing what a conscientious farmer, fruit grower or truck raiser can do on these lands. We have here a rich soil, a most excellent climate, good water, abundant pasturage, the best home market to be found anywhere, abundant rainfall, and a long growing season, permitting the growing of three or four crops on the same land the same year, the best location for extra early truck, like Irish potatoes, Bermuda onions, melons, cantaloupes, tomatoes, asparagus, etc., which can be produced in car load lots, and for berries, grapes, peaches, pecans, English walnuts, figs, Satsuma oranges, and other semi-tropical fruits, all of which mature from two to six weeks earlier than anywhere northward.

Pickering, La., is the ideal location for the *greatest commercial fruit and truck-growing colony* in the United States.

Write for pamphlets and other information to

JOS. D. LaBRIE, General Land Agent
Pineland Manufacturing Co.

504 Keith & Perry Bldg.
Kansas City, Mo.



Lands of the Pineland Manufacturing Company of Kansas City, Mo.

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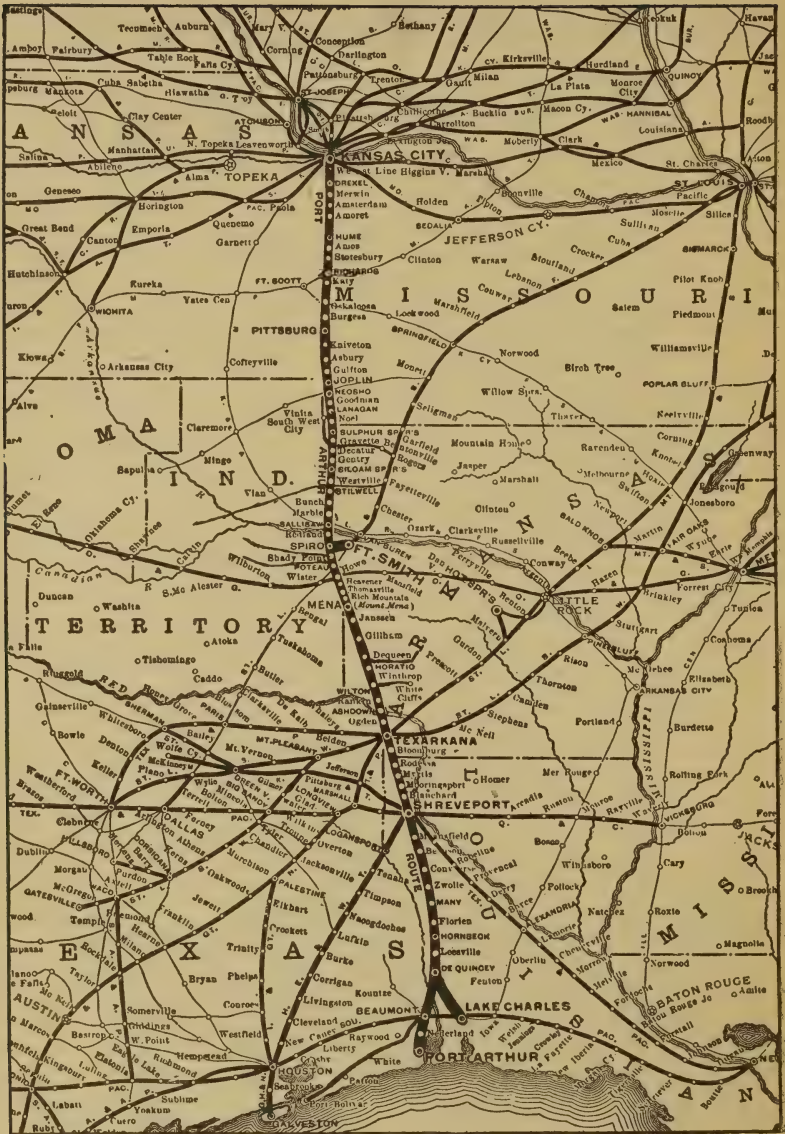
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MAP OF THE KANSAS CITY SOUTHERN RAILWAY

Summer Days on the Gulf Coast

When the weather gets warm, many of the people who reside along the Gulf Coast pack their grips and go north, but many more resort to the beaches nearer home, and these seem to enjoy themselves fully as well as do those who have put several degrees of latitude between themselves and their homes. Those that remain generally have good company in the visitors from the inland towns and from the northern cities, who desire to do their angling when the fishing is at its best.

During the summer months Port Arthur is visited by several thousand people, who go there to have a good time and generally get what they came for. It is a magnificent watering place and the accommodations are such that several thousand people can be taken care of at a time. The summer climate has its attractions—warmer to be sure, than in the winter months, and more warm days during the year, but lacking the killing heat of the northern cities, and the nights are always cool—a blanket is necessary to comfort at night even in July and August.

Port Arthur is situated on the west shore of Lake Sabine, one of the finest sheets of water along the entire Gulf Coast, almost land-locked, of moderate depth, well protected and safe for pleasure boating, racing, rowing yachting, bathing, fishing and aquatic sports of every description. The waters of the lake are safe at all times of the year. It is only ten miles wide and thirty miles long; deep enough to float sail boats and other small craft, but too far away from the open sea to have great waves, though

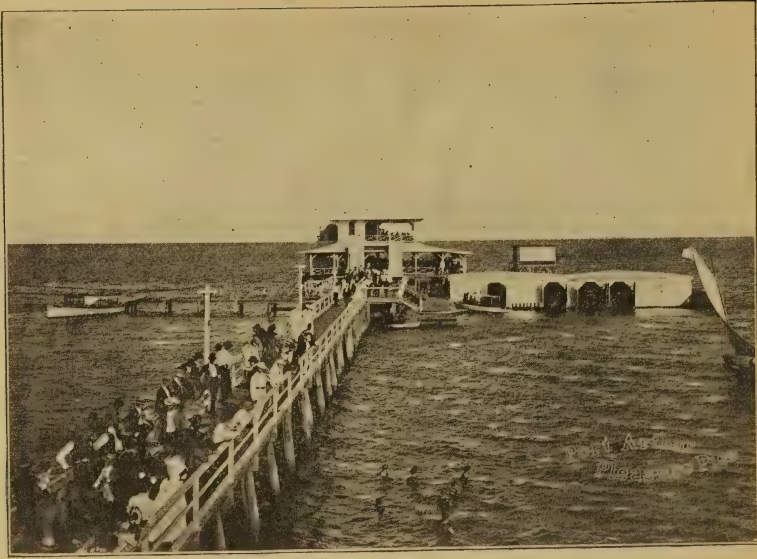
small white caps may be seen any day. During June and July regattas and boat races, embracing sail boats, yachts, gasoline launches, small steam vessels, etc., are held, in which water craft of all descriptions from Lake Charles, Beaumont, Galveston, Orange and other cities and towns usually participate.

A great pleasure pier extends fully four thousand feet out into Sabine Lake. It is twelve feet wide; built like a bridge, and strong enough to carry a heavy freight train. At the end of the pier is a fine pavilion with a seating capacity for 1,000 people, a buffet and refreshments of all sorts. On the second floor is a dining hall which makes a specialty of fish dinners, the fish being caught fresh from the waters of the lake. The menu, however, includes everything to be had at a first-class hotel. At the pier there are for hire a large number of vessels, such as gasoline launches, sail boats, yachts, dories and rowboats. From Port Arthur northward a ship canal leads to Beaumont on the Neches River, and Orange on the Sabine River. Both rivers are navigable for many miles for large craft, and for smaller vessels navigable water is available for hundreds of miles.

Sabine Lake, Sabine Pass, the jetties near Port Arthur, Lake Charles, Calcasieu Lake and Calcasieu River, present probably the finest fishing grounds on the Gulf Coast. The great variety of fishes which may be caught makes it difficult at times to provide suitable tackle for all of them. The fisherman who goes to one of the piers after trout frequently lands several fine



A THREE HOUR'S CATCH SABINE LAKE, PORT ARTHUR



PORT ARTHUR PLEASURE PIER, SEEN FROM THE SHORE

ones, and then gets a "strike" from a twenty or thirty pound red fish, which is sometimes landed and frequently is not.

Trout, flounders, mullet, sheepshead, drum, croakers, king, cat and other fish are caught in Lake Sabine and Sabine Pass; perch, bass, channel cat, goggle eyes, buffalo, etc., in the Neches, Sabine and Upper Calcasieu rivers, and crabs, stingrays, gars, top sail cats and other fish are frequently caught by fishermen who are looking for other game. The fish frequenting Lake Sabine and Lake Charles vary in size from half a pound to twenty pounds, excepting, of course, porpoises, tarpons and occasionally Jew fish found there during the summer months. In Sabine Pass and along the jetties, the tarpon, Jew fish, jackfish and red fish are common, and further out in the gulf, the Spanish mackerel, red fish, pompano, red snapper, tarpons, sharks, Jew fish and other varieties are found in great numbers.

Shrimp is the best bait for the smaller varieties of fish. They are usually caught with dip nets along the banks of the lake and especially around revetments, half submerged logs and pilings. For an all day's fishing trip about six dozen per man are used, as the crabs and topsail catfish are great bait thieves. For smaller fish, the ordinary inland tackle is used. For larger fish, like the tarpon, Jew or jack fish, the regulation tarpon outfit is the proper tackle. This consists of an eight-foot rod, a reel, several hundred yards of twenty-four-thread line, an extra strong hand forged hook and a plain wire leader. A four to eight-inch mullet is used for bait, and the fisherman,

seated on a camp chair in his skiff, is rowed about by his boatman, casting in every direction, and when a strike is made, the real work begins.

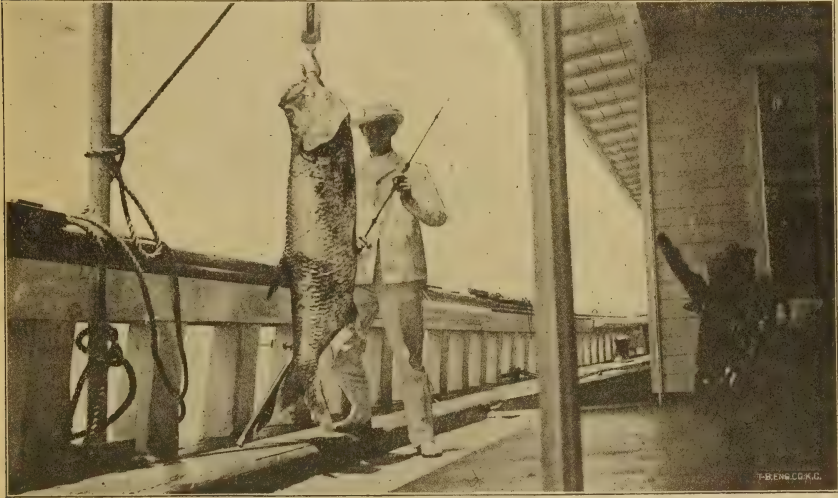
Tarpon fishing compares to inland fishing as big game hunting does to rabbit shooting. The tarpon varies in length from four to seven feet, and when hooked, fights with every ounce of strength, leaping into the air from four to ten feet and doing this twenty or thirty times before he is finally captured. He shakes his head furiously in the attempt to get rid of the hook, and when he strikes the water he makes a dash of two or three hundred yards before he stops or leaps again. He will keep this up for an hour or more before he is finally captured. The tarpon, which is really a gigantic herring, weighs from fifty to one hundred and fifty pounds. The fisherman can learn much from the silver tarpon and from the Jew fish. When hooked they never give up without a fight and a good one. Main strength on the part of the angler counts for nothing. The successful landing of a tarpon or a Jew fish is the highest test of nerve, skill, endurance and patience on the angler's part, and of strength, energy and resource on part of the fish.

The finest food fish in the Gulf is the pompano; the Spanish mackerel and red snapper come next. The latter are never found near the coast, but run in schools forty or fifty miles out. They make excellent sport, as they take the hook readily. Flounders are also an excellent table fish, and are taken with hook and line. There

are three varieties of bass. All are good for the table, and the red fish is large in size and excellent in quality. The humble catfish is very abundant and a good fish. Shrimp, hard and soft shell crabs, and the most delicate of oysters that can be found anywhere, are abundant and easy to get.

Winter is the great time for hunters

along the Gulf Coast. From October until March vast numbers of ducks, geese and other waterfowl make themselves at home on the lakes, rivers, bayous and salt marshes. All the waters swarm with myriads of ducks, geese, brant, herons, pelicans, snipe and curlew, and sportsmen from all parts of the country come to the coast.



TARPON ON BOARD THE "IOLANTHE"

U. S. Government Homestead Land in Northern Arkansas

It appears from a report published July 1, 1907, by the Register and the Receiver of the U. S. Land Office at Harrison, Boone County, Ark., that there were available at that date for homestead entry, or for entry under the mineral, timber and stone public land laws, 508,440 acres. These lands were distributed in the several counties as follows: Baxter, 73,840 acres; Benton, 12,640; Boone, 12,000; Carroll, 23,300; Franklin, 1,160; Fulton, 28,200; Independence, 2,600; Izard, 17,400; Johnson, 600; Madison, 32,600; Marion, 14,400; Newton, 102,820; Searcy, 55,800; Stone, 100,680; Van Buren, 9,690 and Washington, 22,800 acres. Of the lands most convenient to the Kansas City Southern Railway are the 12,640 acres in Benton and the 22,800 acres in Washington counties, which can be reached from Sulphur Springs, Gentry, Decatur, Gravette or Siloam Springs in Benton County, from Westville in Oklahoma, or from Bentonville or Fayetteville in Arkansas.

The government lands in Carroll, Boone,

Marion, Searcy and Van Buren can be reached by way of Neosho, Mo., the present terminus of the Missouri and North Arkansas Railway, which has just been built through these counties and is now in operation.

This section of Arkansas presents an inviting field for immigration, as the lands are fertile, the climate delightful, winters mild and short, summers warm, but not so hot as farther north, and the water is the best in the world. It is peculiarly the country adapted to make the home for the man of moderate means. None of its inhabitants are very rich and none are very poor. Nearly every one does his own work, and can raise, if desired, nearly all family supplies except coffee, tea and the tropical fruits. While he may not sit under his fig tree and must bring his oranges from the Gulf Coast, he may revel in apples, in peaches, strawberries, cherries, grapes, and half a dozen kinds of berries, grow grain of all kinds, and raise truck of every descrip-

tion. The native open pasturage is good from March to December and for ordinary live stock feeding is required only about three months in the year. Forage of all descriptions is abundantly produced almost everywhere, and where convenient to the railways high grade cattle, hogs, mules and horses are raised in large numbers. As to poultry, turkeys and chickens, it need only be said that they reach the northern and eastern markets in car load lots.

Two counties in this district, Washington and Benton, have more fruit trees set out in orchards than any other territory of its size in the world, the annual production of apples, peaches and berries, marketed from these two counties alone, being valued at over \$3,000,000.

Newton, Marion, Baxter, Searcy and Boone counties are rich in zinc deposits,

which, where convenient to railway transportation, are more or less extensively mined. Most of the mineral lands have already been patented, but this is not the case with farm lands.

This section of the country is hilly in places, being part of the Ozark plateau, and its farms are small compared with those of the prairie states, but it has furnished comfortable homes for thousands of people, who would not exchange their little hillside homesteads for the finest prairie farm that ever was cultivated. It is the section of country where a man with a little money and much energy can accomplish more in a short time than anywhere else in the United States. The Receiver or the Register of the U. S. Land Office at Harrison, Ark., will tell you all about it.



CRATING BERRIES—SECTION OF PACKING SHED, SELLERS BROS., PATCH

Status of Allotted Indian Lands in Oklahoma

Most of the members or citizens of the several Indian tribes in Oklahoma have received their allotment of land from the tribal estate in accordance with the several treaties made between the tribes and the United States government. In these treaties it was provided that each and every Indian, man, woman and child, should have a homestead of forty acres, which could not be alienated for twenty-one years, or during the lifetime of the owner. The remainder of his lands could, under certain restrictions, be sold by the owner, the restrictions

varying in tenor according to each treaty. These restrictions were placed on the sale of lands for the purpose of giving the owner time and opportunity to become familiar with the values of his lands. Most of the treaties were made in 1904.

On May 21, 1908, the U. S. Senate passed the McGuire Bill, which has since been passed in the House and been approved by the President. Under this Act of Congress the restrictions pertaining to about 7,000,000 acres have been removed.

The McGuire bill, as it finally passed the Senate, is in part as follows.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled: That from and after sixty days from the date of this act the status of the lands allotted heretofore or hereafter to allottees of the five civilized tribes shall, as regards restrictions on alienation or encumbrance, be as follows: All land, including homesteads, of said allottees enrolled as intermarried whites shall be free from all restrictions. All lands, including homesteads, of said allottees enrolled as freedmen, shall be free from all restrictions. All lands, including homesteads, of said allottees enrolled of less than one-half Indian blood, shall be free from all restrictions. All lands, excepting homesteads, of said allottees enrolled as mixed-blood Indians having one-half or more and less than three-quarters Indian

blood shall be free from all restrictions. All homesteads of said allottees enrolled as mixed-blood Indians having one-quarter or more than one-quarter Indian blood, including minors of such degree of blood, and all allotted lands of enrolled living full blood, including minors of such degree of blood, shall not be subject to alienation, contract to sell, power of attorney, or any other incumbrance prior to April twenty-six, nineteen hundred and thirty-one, except that the secretary of the interior may remove such restrictions, wholly or in part, under such rules and regulations concerning terms of sale and disposal of the proceeds for the benefit of the respective Indians as he may prescribe. The secretary of the interior shall not be prohibited by this act from continuing to remove restrictions as heretofore.

The provision referring to the opening of the rolls was killed.

The Useful San Andreas

F. E. ROESLER

In the suburbs of Chihuahua are several stately mansions, usually occupied by the well-to-do residents of Spanish descent. In one of these, situated on a well shaded street, dwelt the charming Senorita Carmen, with her servants, her cat and her parrot. The senorita, a trim, vivacious little woman, had seen twenty-five summers come and go in the even tenor of her life, but the last five years had left but few signs of their passing. Like the daughters of most well-to-do Spanish families, she had finished her education in a convent in Spain, spent a year with her parents in France, and had then returned to her old home in Mexico. One suitor after another had paraded the street in front of her balcony, as is the custom in Mexico, but none had been sufficiently encouraged to seek a formal introduction to the family, with the possible exception of Senor Romero, who appeared abundantly on the street during the warm summer afternoons.

The Ferrocarril Mexicano Centrale had just been built into the city and with it came a number of Americans who were connected with the management of the new railroad. It was one of these who had put Senor Romero out of the reckoning as a possible husband for the senorita. The senor was on parade, when the stranger passing by, made a jocular remark concerning his long range courtship. Seized with the fury of the coward, the senor tiptoed after the American, dagger in hand, when a shriek from behind the curtain of the balcony caused the latter to turn. A second later the senor was on his back in a puddle in the street. Several times he

attempted to arise, but was promptly knocked down. Then the American deliberately took away from him his dagger, threw it over a garden wall and kicked the senor down the street. Though the senor was on parade several times after that, the curtain behind the balcony gave no indication that his presence had been noticed.

The Senorita Carmen had never before seen an American, and she formed a hearty dislike for the one she had seen. What manner of a man was this, who could deliberately do these things, without any apparent loss of temper, or any sign of vindictiveness; a man who punished his adversary as if he had a duty to perform, performed it and leisurely went his way? Yes, he was a cold-blooded barbarian, a man devoid of emotion, but he was good looking, tall, broad shouldered, blue eyed, and a splendid physical specimen of manhood. As to Senor Romero, he was a treacherous, vindictive coward, not worthy of another thought, but there certainly was nothing lovable about the American.

With the death of her parents, a few months later, came a period of mourning, and thereafter the administration of the family estate in town and country required so much of her personal attention that the social duties incumbent upon her suffered from neglect. After a time, suitors became few and far between, and of these none appeared to her desirable. Being assured of a comfortable fixed income, the senorita settled down to a somewhat secluded mode of life in the old mansion, inviting as a constant companion an old aunt, who made her home there. The live stock on the

hacienda a few miles from town, the management of the estate, her servants, her cat and her parrot, which had been purchased from a vendor, who had no love for gringos, and had taught the parrot accordingly, yielded plenty of employment as well as diversion.

About this time Americans became numerous in Chihuahua, many of them seeking board and lodgings with Mexican families, while others leased houses and furnished accommodations to their compatriots. The large house next to that of Senorita Carmen was thus leased and became an American boarding house. The proprietor was a young American, who had with him his wife, his baby and his sister. He had something to do with the new railroad, and his name was Jones, and his sister's name was Miss Jones, so the senorita learned. She had been cordially invited to inspect a new American cook stove, a novelty then in Mexico, which, his co-employees relate, he placed on the pilot of the engine, attached a stovepipe, wired same to the smokestack, started a good fire in the stove and sailed through to Chihuahua, thus hoodwinking the customs officials and dodging the payment of 500 per cent import duty. Senora Jones and Miss Jones conducted the boarding house. Two young fellows, about twenty years old, a lady who was neither young or old, and a tall, broad shouldered man, about thirty years old, who was absent most of the time, made the place their home.

At first the senorita viewed this invasion of Americans with a feeling akin to alarm, but later on the strangers became interesting in various ways. The two young fellows were unlike the young Mexicans in that they read more newspapers and books, played with a ball for hours, smoked ready made cigarettes instead of rolling them themselves, sat on the front porch longer in the evenings and went to bed later. To the senorita's limited experience Miss Jones and Miss Carson presented some entirely new features. They seemed to be provided with a great variety of wearing apparel, and were always tidily dressed by seven o'clock in the morning, the one to go marketing and the other to go to the great new American tienda, where could be purchased dry goods, silks, millinery and other wares, and to return by six o'clock in the evening. The tall man was irregular in his comings and goings, remaining a few days, disappearing sometimes for weeks, but generally carrying with him heavy cumbersome instruments.

It did not take her long to identify him as the American who had brought Senor Romero to grief, and she was not pleased with the discovery. She ascertained through her servants that he was a civil engineer engaged in helping to build the ferrocarril on to the City of Mexico. When at home he worked late into the night, and usually took an hour's walk at five o'clock in the morning. Before many days she observed that both Miss Jones and Miss Car-

son appeared to be greatly interested in him. Indeed, they rarely missed the opportunity to meet him at the gate when he came home, and it was easy to note that the one kept her eye on the other to see that she did not get away with him after supper. As the weeks passed by it gradually came to the senorita's understanding that somebody wanted a husband and that the American way of attaining this end was to get after him and keep up the pursuit until he was caught. The campaign carried on by the two women, as it appeared to the senorita, consisted for the time being, in preventing either one from getting exclusive possession of the intended victim. To be stalked by two women at the same time, and he blissfully ignorant of the fact, is a man's prerogative. The sight of a man, who looked thoroughly bored, with a woman hanging on each arm became familiar, and the light in the window at midnight and the abandonment of the early morning walks indicated plainly enough that he had work to do and would have preferred to do it within reasonable hours.

After one of these long evening walks and succeeding hours of midnight work, the senorita's parrot got himself into trouble. Every day he had greeted the engineer with a volley of uncomplimentary remarks, to which the latter usually replied, "Shut up, Polly, you talk too much," but on this particular morning the engineer was in bad humor, threw a biscuit at him and knocked him out of the tree. Senorita Carmen, who had seen the parrot flutter to the ground, felt really vindictive for once in her life, and remarked to herself: "I do hope Miss Carson will catch him. She is the uglier of the two."

An hour or two later the engineer, loaded down with a heavy instrument, was on his way to the railroad station, and was not seen again for over three months. Miss Jones and Miss Carson, during his absence, commanded the two youngsters, who were compelled to serve as escorts and entertain them during the summer evenings. That the duty was irksome was plainly evident by their frequent attempts to escape.

The incident resulting in the discomfiture of the parrot started a new train of thought with the senorita. "Carmen, you are twenty-five years old, and if you don't get married in the next year or two, you will have the distinction of being the only old maid in Chihuahua, who is not a nun," and then her glance fell on the statuette of the holy San Andreas, standing on a shelf on the wall.

Devout Christian that she was, she addressed her daily prayers in the presence of the holy San Andreas, the household saint. Being for the moment in a whimsical frame of mind, she included her wish for a husband in her prayer, though she had not the remotest idea that the wished for husband would ever be forthcoming. The holy San Andreas was a hollow plaster cast statuette about 24 inches high, brought

from Spain, where it had been blessed fifty years before. Carmen frequently talked with him in a confidential sort of a way and many things were said to him which were not intended to be heard by other ears. She confided to him all her comments concerning the engineer, Miss Jones and Miss Carson, and her observations on the progress of the game. Pointing her finger at the saint, she said to him: "If you don't get me a husband before the 'cinco de Mayo' I will do as these American women do, and go on the hunt for one myself. I don't know what you did especially for the good of my people before my time, but I do think that you are letting many of my prayers go to waste. Now, please remember the 'cinco de Mayo,' and he must be good looking and good natured." The saint was a good listener and said nothing. He never did at any time, but his countenance was as benign as ever.

And three months later came the "cinco de Mayo." All the houses in the city were decorated with flags and bunting, and on the streets were thousands of people in holiday attire. In the distance could be heard the music of the military bands, and in the Plaza the companies of soldiers were forming in marching order. The great victory over the French and Austrians at Puebla on the fifth of May, 1865, is certainly worthy of being remembered at least once a year.

Senorita Carmen's house had also been decorated with flags and bunting, but the maid had left the work uncompleted. On entering the front room, the senorita found on the centre table a large piece of bunting and failed to observe that the holy San Andreas was enwrapped in its folds. Mov-

ing aside the curtain of the balcony, she flung the bunting to the breeze. It felt heavier than it should and she just caught a glimpse of the holy San Andreas as he sailed out on the street, where he landed without noise. Looking out over the balcony, she saw a tall, broad shouldered, good looking American crumpled up in the street, surrounded on all sides by the fractured remains of the household saint.

Acting on the impulse of the moment, she had her servants carefully bring the injured American into her house and sent for a surgeon. He was too badly injured to be moved and so, for a month or more, the nursing fell to the senorita and her household. The engineer, after a week or two, began to feel comfortable and after a month he felt very much at home, in fact, had never felt more so in his life, and before he fully recovered, he said something to the senorita, which reminded her strongly of a little pointed interview she had had with the holy San Andreas some months before. The saint had certainly made good. His fragments had been gathered when he came to grief and were again stuck together, and the good San Andreas was again installed as the patron saint on the feminine side of the house.

Senor and Senorita Jones, Miss Jones and Miss Carson, as well as the two young men, and many others attended the wedding, and when it was over and the people were scattering on their way homeward, a remark in a feminine voice which sounded like Miss Carson's was overheard: "He would never have married into any but an American family if his head hadn't been cracked with a plaster of paris image," but all the same they lived happily ever after.



SELLER BROS. 14 ACRE STRAWBERRY PATCH NETTED \$5,148—ANDERSON, MO.



THREE ACRES OF STRAWBERRIES BROUGHT JNO. ELLIFF, ANDERSON, MO., \$289 PER ACRE

The Fruit and Truck Crops of 1908

The fruit crop in Missouri was in a most promising condition up to April 30th, when a severe frost visited the state. Secretary Tippin, of the State Board of Horticulture, reports that the statistics gathered throughout the state indicate that North Missouri will have a twenty-five per cent apple and peach crop, Central West Missouri about fifty per cent apples and sixty per cent peaches, Central East Missouri, twenty per cent of an apple and twenty-five per cent of a peach crop. In the southeast part of Missouri apples will yield a very light crop and peaches about twenty-five per cent of a crop; in the southwest section not to exceed ten per cent of an apple crop and twenty-five per cent of a peach crop. The Koshkonong district will probably produce 400 car loads of peaches. Strawberries were reduced in yield forty per cent, due to frost and excessive rains, raspberries and blackberries were, however, reported in fine condition.

In Northwestern Arkansas the apple crop will be about thirty per cent of an ordinary yield, but the peaches have fared much better, as it appears that a crop of seventy or eighty per cent will be obtained. The peach crop along the Arkansas River, more particularly in Crawford County, will fall considerably below the average this year and on the lowlands will be very scant.

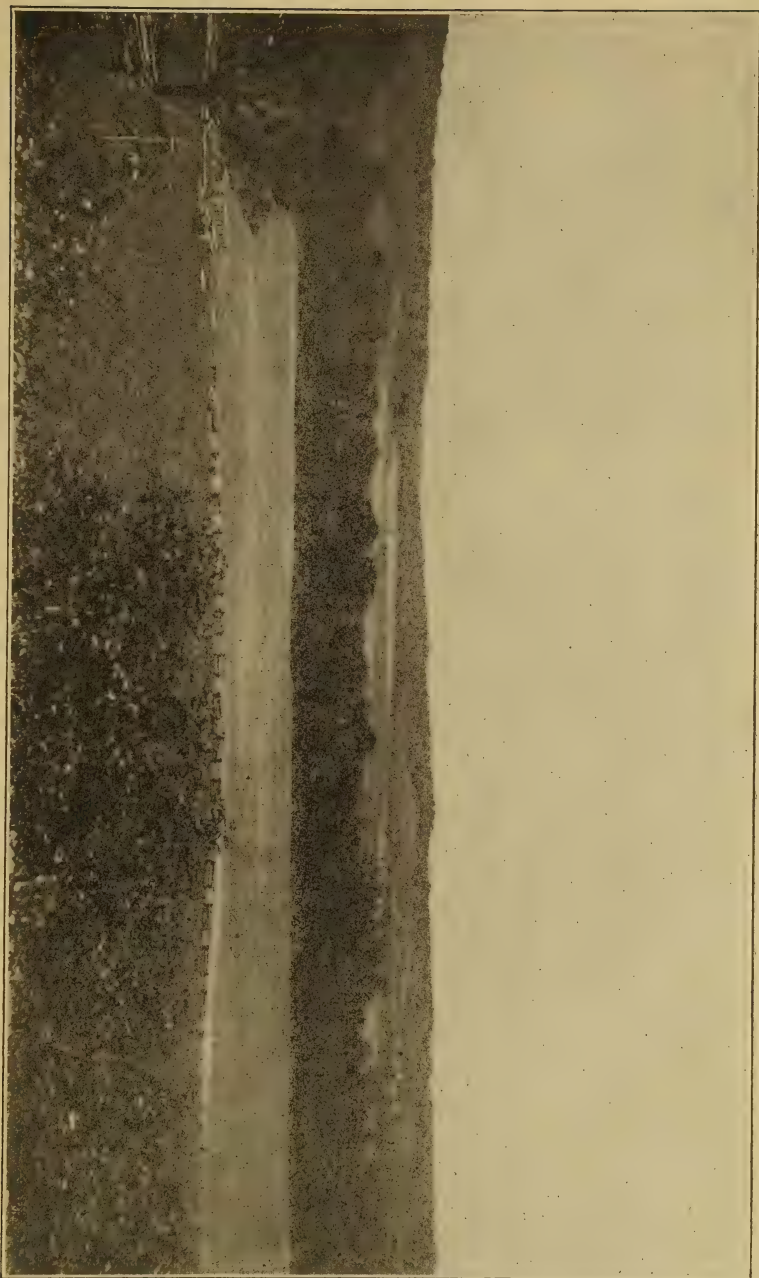
South of the Arkansas River, more particularly in Polk and Sevier counties, the prospects for a large crop are unusually

good. There are in Sevier, near De Queen, Lockesburg and Horatio, about 8,000 acres in peaches, and 3,000 or 4,000 more in Polk, Scott and Little River counties, near Mena, Cove, Hatfield, Grannis, Hatton, Ashdown and other places. South of these points in Texas and Louisiana a normal crop will be probably obtained.

The estimates of the peach crop in the various localities have not been completed, but as far as known there will be shipped from the various stations approximately the following quantities: From Goodman, Mo., 3 car loads; from points in Northwest Arkansas, Leslie, 6 cars; Marshall, 16 cars; Harrison, 50 cars; Decatur, 15 cars; Gentry, 12 cars; Siloam Springs, Ark., 35 cars; Gravette, Ark., 5 cars; from Springdale Peach Growers' Exchange, 75 to 100 cars; from West Central Arkansas: Alma, the crop from 8,000 trees, from Rudy, 50 to 60 cars of Elbertas and about 6 cars of Slappys. Both of these points are in Crawford County. From Hackett, in Sebastian County, 100 car loads. From Oklahoma, Poteau, 20 cars. From Southwest Arkansas: Horatio, 518 cars; DeQueen, 13 cars; Lockesburg, 12 cars; Dierks, 10 cars; Grannis, 30 cars, and from Hicks, Hatfield, Hatton, Cove and Ashdown, 10 cars. From Texas: Texarkana, 5 cars; Atlanta, 15 cars; Whitley, 5 cars, Tyler, 460 cars, together with express shipments from Hornbeck, Leesville, Mansfield and stations in Louisiana.

The strawberry is the first fruit to reach

SHOWING THE RICH VALLEY FARMS ON BEAUTIFUL INDIAN CREEK—ANDERSON, MO.





CHAPMAN BROS. PACKING SHED—ANDERSON, MO.

the market. The crop of 1908 was large and profitable, though much reduced in quantity and quality by the late frosts and excessive rains. The Fruit Growers' societies have not yet made their reports and in only a few places have the quantity shipped and the prices obtained been published. Neosho, Mo., shipped a total of 75 car loads of berries. Anderson, Mo., shipped 17,000 crates, for which the growers received \$33,800. Seneca, Mo., shipped 650 crates, for which \$2.35 per crate was obtained. Gravette, Ark., shipped 1706 crates and obtained from \$1.75 to \$2.50 per crate. Van Buren, in Crawford County, shipped 91 cars. Shipments of berries were made from Sulphur Springs, Siloam Springs, Gentry, Ark.; Westville, Stilwell, Sallisaw and Poteau, Okla.; Mena, Cove, Granniss, De Queen, Ashdown, Ark.; Texarkana, Atlanta, Bloomburg, Texas; Hornbeck, Lake Charles in Louisiana, and Beaumont, Tex., but no information is at this writing available as to the quantity or the value of the crop.

The planting of fruit trees and berries goes on merrily at most stations on the line, as indicated by the local newspapers from time to time. At Cove, Ark., there were planted during the winter and spring of 1907-8, peach trees, 26,000; apple trees, 10,000; plum trees, 5,000; cherry trees, 2,000; strawberry plants, 135,000. On the Granniss plantation at Pickering, La., apple trees, 200 June; blackberries, 800; figs, 117; grapes, 557; peach trees, 2,460; pears, 80; pecans, 100; plums, 60; raspberries, 800; strawberry plants, 3,000; asparagus plants, 1,000; apricots and nectarines, 10; rhubarb plants, 100. On the Long-Bell farm at Bon Ami, La., pecans, 10,000; figs, 10,000;

plums, 5,000; peaches, 4,000; grapes, 1,500; Satsuma oranges, 50.

More or less fruit trees have been planted at nearly every station on the line, though, of course, the commercial plantings have been made in localities where commercial fruit growing has already been established. In the vicinity of Beaumont, Texas, Lake Charles, La., thousands of Satsuma orange trees were set out last winter, and the same may be said of the paper shell pecan and other nut-bearing trees.

The truck growing industry along the line of the Kansas City Southern Railway is rapidly growing into large dimensions. In the great yellow pine district in Louisiana, the cut-over lands are being put to this use and, as they are dirt cheap, they make the finest investment a man with small means can go into. Extra early potatoes, melons, cantaloupes, strawberries and tomatoes constitute the principal crop, though everything found on the dining table is grown. Bon Ami, La., will ship this year twenty cars of cantaloupes and in company with Zwolle, Beaumont, Lake Charles and other stations has shipped large quantities of extra early potatoes, berries, cabbage, onions, beans, etc. At Rosepine, La., the industry has sufficiently advanced to warrant the building of a cannery and at Shreveport, La., a very large cannery has just been completed. At Siloam Springs, Gentry, and Decatur, Ark., and Neosho, Mo., there are probably in cultivation 1,000 acres in tomatoes to supply the local canneries. Cove, Ark., ships radishes in car load lots, and the potato crop carried over the line of the Kansas City Southern Railway, one year with another, exceeds 2,000 car loads.

Shreveport's Ambitions

To Spend Hundreds of Thousands of Dollars in Improvements

(Special Correspondence Manufacturers Record)

Caddo Parish is the northwest corner parish of Louisiana, joins Texas and Arkansas, and is only a few miles from the southwest corner of Oklahoma. It has an area of 545,280 acres, only about 100,000 acres of which are now under cultivation. Shreveport, the parish seat, has a population of about 30,000, and is growing at a rapid rate. It is a beautiful and picturesque city, and one would probably have to travel many miles to find another place with so many and varied industrial and commercial enterprises. Its commerce and manufactures produce wealth; its educational institutions, its churches and its clubs produce culture. Shreveport has 22 miles of paved street and alleys, 20 miles of electric railway, 7 trunk lines of railway and 42 passenger trains daily. The bonded indebtedness of the city is \$217,000, and the rate of taxation is 14½ mills. The city values as based on the assessment rolls for 1907 are \$25,000,000. The bank deposits January 1, 1906, were \$5,000,000; for January 1, 1907, \$9,000,000. Real estate transfers for 1906 amounted to \$1,299,493.35. One hundred and sixty-two building permits for 1906 represented \$405,000. The annual cotton receipts are 250,000 bales.

To show the pride manifested in the growth of Shreveport, your correspondent was informed by Secretary L. N. Brueggerhoff of the Progressive League that it is proposed to spend \$600,000 for three new bank buildings, \$250,000 for a new eight-story hotel, \$100,000 for three public school buildings, \$250,000 for new business blocks, \$40,000 for a city park, \$900,000 for street pavings, \$200,000 for new residences, \$75,000 for Centenary College, \$75,000 for a new City Hall. With this amount of money put out in the building up of Shreveport it stands to reason that this city will largely attract to its borders many people—the capitalist, investor, as well as the laborer.

Lands contiguous to Shreveport can be bought at prices ranging from \$5 to \$15 per acre for uplands and \$15 to \$40 for bottom lands. Many planters live here comfortably on the rental income of a farm of 160 to 320 acres, with not over half in cultivation. It is not an uncommon thing for a land owner to receive \$10 per acre for his share of the crop rented on the basis of one-quarter of the crop for the use of the land. This means that lands in cultivation produce from \$35 to \$40 per acre yearly. The first crop on much of the land near Shreveport will pay its purchase price. Shreveport offers wonderful inducements to the farmers and truck growers in her market advantages. She has many manufacturing plants which employ hundreds of men, who are consumers. This makes all farm products bring a good price. She has

an immense supply of natural gas, and being such cheap fuel, is attracting the attention of manufacturers.

Your correspondent was driven out to the Caddo oil fields, about 25 miles from Shreveport. These oil fields embrace a territory of 19,200 acres. The oil wells already drilled or bored now number eight, with a capacity of about 125 barrels daily. It is a very high grade of illuminating and fuel oil. Here are to be seen wells of gas producing 300,000 cubic feet daily. There are 25 gas wells furnishing fuel and light to Shreveport at 30 cents per 1,000 cubic feet for families, while for manufacturing purposes the price is from 6 to 8 cents per 1,000 cubic feet. Experts who have visited the Caddo oil and gas fields state that it is equal to any in the United States in quality and quantity, the quality of gas being like that in Indiana and Pennsylvania. Actual survey has shown the field to be 7 miles wide by 30 miles long.

Shreveport has "natural gas to burn," offering special inducements to the manufacturer; in fact, the opportunities offered by Shreveport are the very best for all sorts of manufacturing, for business and farming. It has 200 miles radius of business territory, and lands unsurpassed in fertility, especially adapted for alfalfa, cotton, corn, truck gardening and fruit growing. A very important item well worth attention and consideration is the fact that Shreveport stipulates that every factory locating here is exempt from taxation until 1914, with cheap fuel and natural gas to burn.

In the banks of Shreveport there are \$10,000,000 in deposits. This shows conclusively that Shreveport and vicinity are a profit-producing country. This immense deposit is the earnings of the farmer who tills the land himself and of the land owner who rents his land at from \$3 to \$10 per acre.

Truck farmers and fruit growers realize from \$100 to \$500 per acre from lands near Shreveport. General farming land yields from \$30 to \$60 per acre.

One of the influences in the development of Shreveport is the Progressive League. Dr. C. C. McCloud is president; J. M. Ruthertford, vice-president; and L. N. Brueggerhoff, secretary-manager. The organization was fortunate in securing the services of Mr. Brueggerhoff. He is a man of practical experience, an extensive traveler, and always alert to the exigencies of the hour. The literature he has gotten out for the Progressive League has received hearty commendations not only in this country, but abroad as well. I quote him literally:

"If your great journal, the *Manufacturers' Record*, will only tell the people one-hundredth part of our great resources, ad-

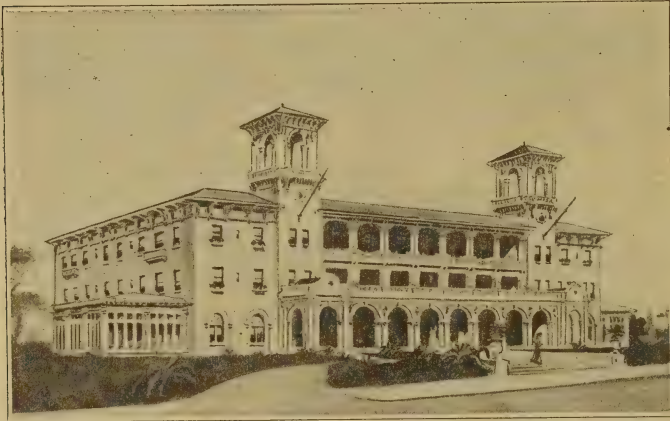
vantages and possibilities, I feel confident that we shall have a wonderful influx to this section in capital and in investors as we have never had before, for it seems to me the Manufacturers' Record goes everywhere and is read by everybody. I predict, as secretary of the Progressive League of Shreveport, that before the year 1910 we will reach a population of 50,000, besides growing in every channel of industrial, commercial and financial endeavor."

The Queen City Furniture Manufacturing Company has increased its capital to

\$200,000, employing 100 men. Other industries of the city have likewise increased capital and productions. There seems to be a spirit of optimism pervading every business enterprise of the city, and the encouraging fact about it is that everybody pulls for Shreveport, and there is always a spirit of helpfulness on the part of every business man who clamors for Shreveport in season and out of season, bent upon one purpose—to make this city one of the greatest in Louisiana.

ALEXANDER HELPER.

Port Arthur's New Hotel, "The Gates"



"THE GATES"—PORT ARTHUR, TEXAS

Some of the town builders of the past generation laid it down as a business rule, when helping into existence a new town, to first build a good hotel before they invited any one to visit the future metropolis. Three good meals a day and a comfortable bed to sleep in usually went a long way in reconciling the newcomer to new and strange surroundings.

With the founding of Port Arthur, there was built "The Sabine," one of the architecturally most attractive hotel buildings on the Gulf Coast, and its management was as good as the best found anywhere. It occupied a beautiful site facing the broad expanse of Lake Sabine, with its great pleasure pier and numerous yachts and motor boats constantly in view. Some four years ago the beautiful hotel was completely destroyed by fire, and its destruction was justly regarded as a public calamity. Spasmodic attempts were made from time to time to replace the loss, but the large amount of money needed was a difficulty hard to overcome, where also large amounts were required in the development of the young and growing city.

It will therefore be a pleasure to those who have spent a winter or two at Port Arthur to know that the means have been provided and the plans have been perfected to begin as early as practicable the construction of a much larger and finer hotel than was "The Sabine" in its day.

The new hotel, soon to be built, will be known as "The Gates," and will be built in the park on the site of the old hotel overlooking the lake. It will have a frontage on the lake of 250 feet, will have eighty guest chambers and will be constructed on the old Spanish mission style. "The Gates" will have large galleries and wide hallways and will be equipped with every modern convenience. Its construction will be of reinforced concrete and will be completed by the latter part of the present year. Belonging to the hotel, but in a separate building will be a fine natatorium with a large swimming pool, which will be completed June 1st. The great pleasure pier is now undergoing complete renovation, and ample provisions will be made for the entertainment of the guests and of visitors to Port Arthur.

The New Fruit and Truck Growing Colony at Pickering, Louisiana

Pickering is a town of 1,000 people, situated on the line of the Kansas City Southern Railway in Vernon Parish, Louisiana. The principal business of the population is manufacturing lumber. The surrounding country has been until recently covered with pine timber, scattered through which were a number of small farms producing corn, oats, cotton, sugar cane for syrup, sweet potatoes and vegetables for home consumption. Cattle and sheep are raised in considerable numbers and forage is easily procured.

The Pineland Manufacturing Company of Kansas City, Mo., own at Pickering a compact body of lands comprising 20,000 acres. All of this is good tillable farm, fruit and truck land, which was originally covered with valuable timber and is now available for agricultural pursuits. There is, however, enough timber remaining to supply ample building material, fences and fuel for many years to come. Quite a lot of it is good merchantable timber which could be readily disposed of at the mills. While the numerous small farms surrounding this tract of land have amply demonstrated what the country is capable of producing, it was thought expedient to establish a demonstration farm convenient to the railway station and on this tract of land.

The Granniss Plantation.

Comprising 240 acres and situated about half a mile from the railway station has

been fenced and laid out as a demonstration farm. All the standard field crops common to the country south of the Ohio and Arkansas rivers, such as corn of various kinds, sorghum, broom corn, forage plants of various kinds, grain, cotton, cow-peas, peanuts, alfalfa, sugar cane for syrup, etc., etc., are in cultivation, and will do as well here as anywhere. Louisiana affords a most excellent market for forage of all kinds, and there is practically no limit to the demand for this class of crops. Any farmer, engaging in no other pursuit than the raising of forage, can easily double the earnings, acre for acre, of any northern forage farm. One of the objects to be attained on this demonstration farm is to ascertain what particular variety of forage crops will bring the best financial results.

The greatest money yield, per acre, is derived from the production of extra early commercial truck and fine fruits, for which climate and soil are most admirably suited, and a special effort will be made by the company to develop this industry. The farm was cleared in November, 1907, but there are now growing on it the following named trees and plants: Red June apples, 200 trees; Morepark apricots and Sapurda nectarines, 5 each; Celeste and Brunswick figs, 117; Elberta peaches, 2,490; Kieffer, Clarigeau, Wilder and Garber pears, 80; Texas and Jumbo pecans, 100; six varieties of plums, 60; Taylor and Early Harvest blackberries, 800; Cumberland and Kansas



TWO YEAR OLD PEACH ORCHARD NEAR PICKERING, LA.

raspberries, 800; different varieties of strawberries, 3,000; five varieties of grapes, 557; asparagus plants, 1,000; rhubarb plants, 100; in addition to which there have been, or will be, planted in proper season, melons, cantaloupes, tomatoes, potatoes and all varieties of commercial truck commonly grown for the northern markets. Up to the present time the farm has made a good showing for itself; by next year financial results will have been obtained.

The productive capacity of an acre of ordinary fruit and truck land in Western Louisiana or Texas is given as follows: 200 crates of strawberries, 24 quarts to the crate; or 300 crates of tomatoes, 4 baskets to the crate; or 150 crates of peaches, 4 baskets; or 200 crates of plums, 4 baskets; or 300 crates of cantaloupes, 45 to crate; or 140 crates rhubarb, 50 pounds to crate; or 200 crates of cabbage, 100 pounds to

\$200 to \$400; tobacco, "high grade Cuban leaf," \$85 to \$500; cantaloupes, \$60 to \$100; melons, \$50 to \$75; Satsuma oranges, \$250 to \$600; Ribbon Sugar Cane, converted into syrup, \$100 to \$250.

Individuals located on isolated farms cannot obtain results as shown above. Successful fruit and truck growing can only be done where the growers are present in sufficient numbers to produce and ship in car load lots at the very lowest freight rates. The concentration of a considerable number of growers at one point is essential to success, because fruit and truck must be produced in commercial quantity, crates and boxes must be purchased at wholesale figures, and canneries, evaporators, etc., must be maintained to care for possible waste. An association of growers, organized for the purpose of producing and marketing the crop, is necessary for success.



A LOUISIANA STOCK FARM

crate; or 3,500 bunches of asparagus; or 100 bushels of Irish potatoes; or 300 bushels of sweet potatoes; or 300 to 500 bushels of artichokes; and in addition to these watermelons, peanuts, cotton, corn, sugar cane, etc., etc., can be profitably grown.

The money values obtained per acre, one year with another, are as follows: Potatoes (Irish), first crop, \$80 to \$250; second crop, \$100 to \$150; sweet potatoes, \$100 to \$150; onions, \$100 to \$150; cabbage, \$100 to \$250; tomatoes, \$100 to \$400; asparagus, \$300 to \$500; snapbeans, \$100 to \$200; peas, \$100 to \$300; cauliflower, \$300 to \$400; strawberries, \$150 to \$250; blackberries, \$100 to \$250; dewberries, \$150 to \$250; peaches, \$75 to \$300; grapes, \$100 to \$300; plums, \$100 to \$250; pears, \$50 to \$150; figs, \$100 to \$250; pecans, \$200 to \$400, English walnuts,

The crops that can be successfully grown on the lands at Pickering are the following:

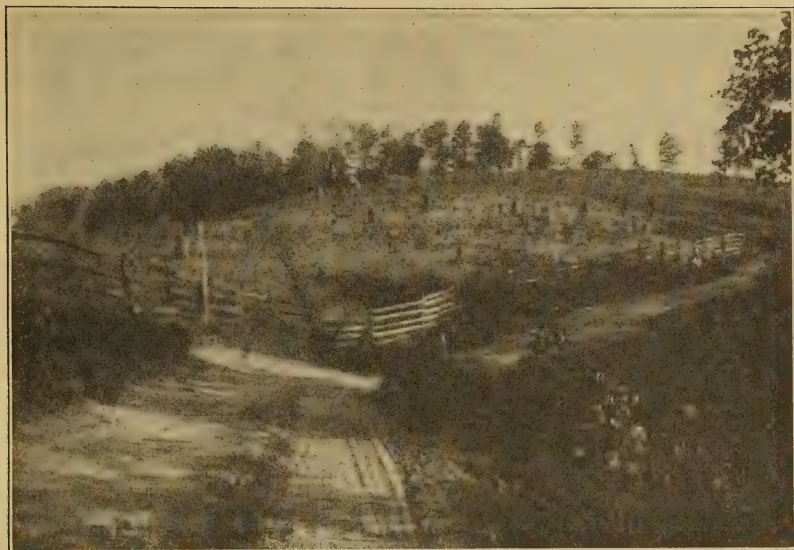
Peaches, one year with another, will yield a larger money revenue at less expense than any other crop that can be grown. The peaches produced here will be among the first in the Northern markets when fruit of all kinds is scarce. The Mamie Ross or Elberta generally bring the best prices.

Plums, if good shipping varieties, are very profitable and yield abundantly.

Pears of all varieties are more or less subject to blight in Louisiana and Texas. The trees are prolific bearers and yield from 100 to 300 bushels to the acre.

Apples.—Only the extra early varieties do well and these are as profitable as peaches.

Strawberries, being the earliest fruit in



NEW CLEARED LAND READY FOR ORCHARD OR BERRIES—ANDERSON, MO.

the market, yield well and are highly profitable. The average money yield is about \$150 per acre.

Blackberries grow wild in all parts of Louisiana. The cultivated varieties pay as well as strawberries.

Tomatoes are one of the crops that head the list for profit, are easily grown and always in demand. Where a cannery is convenient they are contracted for before the crop is grown.

Irish Potatoes yield from 100 to 150 bushels per acre. The first crop should mature about April 15th and will readily bring from \$100 to \$125 per bushel, f. o. b. The fall crop, consumed at home, will bring from 80 cents to \$1 per bushel.

Figs grow well and yield large crops. The fruit is too tender for shipping but is readily sold at home, and is very valuable when convenient to a cannery.

Oranges—The Satsuma orange, the most hardy variety, will do well here. It may occasionally be injured by frost, but comes up again from the roots, usually bearing the year following a freeze.

Cantaloupes and Watermelons are prolific here and reach the Northern markets ahead of a majority of those sent from other localities.

Peanuts grow most luxuriantly and yield from 25 to 100 bushels per acre, worth from 2½ to 5 cents per pound. The vines make an excellent hay, worth from \$10 to \$15 per ton.

Tobacco has been grown in Louisiana for a century. Pure Cuban seed is used and a superior quality is produced.

Onions, cabbage, cauliflower, cucumbers,

asparagus, beans, peas, squashes, rhubarb and other truck can be produced in any desired quantity, and a ready sale can be found for same. Ribbon sugar cane, converted into open kettle molasses, sells readily at fifty to seventy-five cents per gallon. The money value obtained from an acre varies from \$100 to \$200.

One of the most attractive, safe and profitable lines of business in West Louisiana is the raising of poultry and the production of eggs, from which an annual profit of from \$700 to \$1,000 can be realized from a five-acre plant. Upon a large portion of the five acres strawberries, blackberries, dewberries, etc., could be grown, from which an additional profit of from \$500 to \$1,000 can be realized.

A farmer who devotes his energies to producing crops of the kind mentioned above, will have plenty of elbow room on a forty-acre tract, and if he plants this to peaches alone he could safely figure on an income of \$2,500 to \$4,000 per annum in three or four years. While waiting for his peach trees to bear he can grow potatoes, or tomatoes, or strawberries, which should yield him from \$75 to \$150 per acre.

Good hay is worth in Louisiana from \$8 to \$18 per ton, and for this crop oats or wheat are sown in November, pastured all winter and cut about the end of April. The hay-pea or the cow-pea sown in July or August, yield a good pea crop, worth 50 cents to \$1.50 per bushel, and yield two tons of hay worth \$10 to \$18 per ton. Peanut hay is equally prolific and profitable. All of the sorghum forage plants yield well and find a ready market. Corn yields from 25 to 35

bushels per acre. Never sells for less than fifty cents and at present sells for \$1 per bushel. Alfalfa in Louisiana yields from five to seven tons per acre, worth from \$15 to \$20 per ton. The Northern hay grasses yield as well as in the North, but cheaper and better forage can be produced here. Broom corn yields well, and cotton produces from one-third to one-half bale per acre, worth from \$20 to \$30.

The man who prefers to engage in ordinary farming and stock raising will find the right conditions here.

The lands of the Pineland Manufacturing Company will be sold to actual settlers in tracts to suit, and for one year from July 1, 1908, at \$10 per acre, on easy terms.

In order to secure a sufficient number of fruit and truck growers to establish a colony, ship in car load lots, warrant the erection of canneries and develop the fruit and truck

growing industry, the company makes the following proposition:

"To divide into forty-acre tracts one section of land, which the first five truck growers who accept the proposition may select, and sell to each of sixteen truck growers forty acres of said land, the tract to cost one hundred dollars, and the purchase price to be paid at the end of the third year after settling upon the land. The company demands of the settler that he have sufficient means to establish a truck and fruit farm, grow a crop for three years, and live on the farm during this time. The settler must be self-sustaining; be on the ground by January 1st, 1909, and upon the expiration of the third year will receive a full warranty deed upon payment of the purchase price, one hundred dollars. For information in detail, address the Pineland Manufacturing Company, 504 Keith & Perry Bldg., Kansas City, Mo."

The Long-Bell Lumber Co.'s Experimental Farm at Bon Ami, Louisiana

In the southern part of Vernon and part of Calcasieu parishes in Southwestern Louisiana is an extension of the coastal plain, locally known as the Long Leaf Pine Flats. The lands in this area are very level and are covered with a dense growth of large, long leaf yellow pine trees, so dense, in a piece of virgin timber land, that at a distance of less than two hundred yards only a solid wall of gray tree trunks, from eighty to one hundred feet high, is visible. Above this height is the foliage. The average merchantable lumber cut on these lands is about 12,000 feet to the acre, but there are many thousands of acres on which the yield in lumber is from 16,000 to 22,000 feet, and some yield more than that. A peculiarity of these pine flats is the absence of undergrowth of any kind except the native grasses, which for part of the year afford good pasturage. Along the streams traversing the area there is usually a fringe of hardwoods, oak, gum, elm, sycamore, ash, beech, etc., and plenty of undergrowth. Within two or three years after a tract of pine flats has been denuded, it is covered with a luxuriant growth of grass, and oaks and other hardwoods take the ground.

The soil, while amply rich to maintain a gigantic pine forest, and when denuded, a succeeding oak forest has been deemed debatable ground when the production of the standard field crops came under discussion. The productive capacity of the hill lands north and east, of the Sabine River bottom lands to the west and the prairie lands to the south, was well known for half a century. Of the small farms scattered through the great forest, cultivated only in a desultory way, no record was kept.

In order to thoroughly and scientifically test the capabilities of the soil of the pine flats, the Long-Bell Lumber Company has opened up a farm for experimental purposes on a large scale at Bon Ami, La., and are now in their third year of experimental work. The following is a statement of the work accomplished and the results obtained:

A correspondent of "Industrial Louisiana," published at Shreveport, La., in a letter to his paper dated April 12th, 1908, writes as follows:

No industry connected with the lumber interest has attracted more attention among lumber manufacturers than the Long-Bell Experimental Farm, situated between Bon Ami and DeRidder, La.

All the lumber companies realize that it will be only a few years when the lands will be denuded of trees, and the problem will then be what to do with the land, and this problem the Long-Bell Company is trying to solve. Mr. T. C. Granberry, formerly president of the Truck Growers' Association of Jacksonville, Texas, is charged with the experimental work, and is conducting the work of the farm as distinctly a business proposition, that is to say, all crops are grown, with the aim to ultimately make them pay their expenses and leave a margin of profit.

The work as planned for the season of 1908, and in part performed, is the following: In February of this year 105 acres of Irish potatoes were planted. The ground was thoroughly prepared, fertilized, and the best seed, the "Tennessee Triumph," was used. Just when a fine stand had been secured, unusually heavy rains washed out

72 acres. Thirty-five acres were replanted. The potatoes of the first planting, those unharmed by the rain, are at this date (March) looking well; some of the vines have tubers on them large as partridge eggs, and will be ready for market April 10th; the second planting will be ready May 1st. Fifty-two half-bushel crates of the fall planting have been shipped and marketed. They brought \$1.25 per crate.

Twenty acres have been planted in cantaloupes (Rocky Fords), one-half of these, on account of wet weather, had to be replanted. The cold and wet weather put the crop back two weeks. When finished, there will have been eight acres of watermelons planted. They are planted from time to time, so that a new crop may be coming on continuously. Five acres in strawberries are in bearing, the varieties are the Lady Thompson and the Klondyke. Two acres of onions are now being marketed locally, and there will be a ready local market for the considerable quantity of small truck—lettuce, radishes and the like, which has been planted.

Three hundred acres will be planted in hay-peas. The hay-pea is unlike the cow-pea, being smaller and black, but as a forage crop it is far superior to the cow-pea, alfalfa or timothy, animals readily leaving the other forage for it. It yields at two cuttings, one and three-fourths tons to the acre, and readily brings \$20.00 a ton. One bushel of seed will plant six acres, and the seed will sell readily at \$3.00 per bushel.

The thousand grape vines set out last fall are looking splendidly. They have been thoroughly cultivated and neatly staked. The varieties have been selected with a reference to this latitude, soil and climate, the varieties chosen being the Waupannaca, Atoka, R. W. Munson, Brilliant, Exlinta, Fern Munson, Carmen, Headlight and Munich.

The fifty Satsuma orange trees that were planted last fall are full of blooms. The trees stood a low temperature without injury. More would have been set out but for the difficulty of getting the trees. Two thousand pecan trees were planted this year and three hundred pounds of pecan nuts. The nuts will give stocks for 12,000 trees. All other trees have done well and the Early Wilson blackberries have made fine growth. Ten acres in cabbage will be put out this fall. Three hundred and fifty acres have been broken and one-third of it this year. Twenty-three farm hands are now employed on the place, and up to date \$2,500 have been expended on the work.

THE LONG-BELL LUMBER CO.,
Kansas City, Mo.

April 9th, 1908.

Dear Sir:

Complying with your request of the 8th inst., I am pleased to hand you herewith a copy of Superintendent Granberry's report of conditions on the experimental farm. We have planted on the farm during this year

the following: Pecans, 10,000; figs, 10,000; plums, 5,000; peaches, 4,000; grapes, 1,500.

Yours very truly,

C. B. SWEET,
Vice-President.

**THE LONG-BELL EXPERIMENTAL
FARM.**

The Long-Bell Experimental Farm is about centrally located in the Long Leaf Pine district of Southwest Louisiana. The farm contains 460 acres. It has a railroad frontage of two and one-half miles on the west side of the K. C. S. Ry. tracks. A branch of the Santa Fe also passes through the north end of the farm. The timber on this tract was removed in August, 1905. The first work of establishing the farm began January 15th, 1906. This year (1906) was spent principally in clearing the land, fencing, pulling stumps, building construction, etc. A small acreage was planted in peas (a forage crop) the first year, and the sod was broken on about one-half of the farm in the fall of the same year.

The first fruit trees were set out in the winter and spring of 1907. The first planting of fruit trees was largely Elberta peaches and Paper Shell pecans of the leading varieties, in addition to which there were planted at the same time small lots of miscellaneous fruit trees. This planting only represents a small number of each variety, such as pecans, pears, Japan persimmons, Japan walnuts, figs, Satsuma oranges, grapes, with blackberries and strawberries as small fruits.

Our experiments with the different fruits do not cover a very broad range of varieties, inasmuch as we have made an effort to plant only such fruits as have a commercial value, and those that we know to be especially suited to our soil and climate. We will from time to time increase the variety by the way of experiments on a small scale, but up to date our plantings have been largely on the order of commercial orcharding.

At this writing we have in round numbers 29,900 trees from one to two years old. Some of the pecans are three years old, counting from the time they were grafted. In addition to this, we also have several thousand seedling pecans of our own growing, which are yet to be grafted or budded.

We expect, with favorable conditions, to get a light crop of peaches, grapes, plums and oranges next year, as all the trees are now making a splendid growth, and from all indications at this date, we will, next year have as fine a lot of young fruit trees as can be found anywhere in the south, according to age, etc., which speaks well for our experiments so far, on raw "cut over" pine land.

As to our soil, we have had visits from the representatives of the State Experimental Station at Baton Rouge, who have analyzed the soil and pronounced it ideal for fruit and truck growing. This has also

been verified by our own experiments in the field. We find that it takes one or two years to get the wild nature out of the land and bring it up, by planting liberally in peas. It is necessary to fertilize liberally the first year or two, to get the land up to a high standard of cultivation, where one could reasonably expect good results. We are now growing three crops a year on a large portion of the farm, as follows: First crop, planted in potatoes and harvested the latter part of April; second, planted crop in hay peas, harvested in August; third crop, planted again in fall potatoes, harvested the first of December.

Our experiments in the truck line have necessarily been confined to such crops as we could plant a very heavy acreage in, on account of getting the land cultivated for the benefit of the fruit trees. Our plantings have run largely on potatoes, melons, peas, cantaloupes, etc. We have this year 75 acres in potatoes, 70 acres in cantaloupes, 8 acres in melons, and the remainder will be planted in "forage" for stock on the farm and for the nearby Long-Bell Lumber mills. This fall we will plant a light acreage in tomatoes, beans, winter cabbage, etc.

We will get two or three more crops on all of the peach land before having to give it up entirely to the trees. We will probably continue to plant all of the fruit land each year in peas to maintain the fertility of the soil.

In setting out our orchard, we are putting the pecan trees in with the peaches, or in other words, the pecans occupy every other 20-foot check on every third row, which gives the peach trees 20x20 feet, and the pecans 40x60 feet. In following this method we figure that by the time the peach trees become unprofitable, the pecans will be just coming into profitable bearing, and the peach trees can be entirely removed from the land and give all the land to the pecans, which, according to the best of authority we have on pecans, are good for 150 years.

In taking hold of this proposition, we did so on the supposition that "all men are from Missouri, and must be shown." We have conducted these experiments, both in fruit and truck, in such a manner that everything will have to stand on its own merits, as to its commercial value, inasmuch as we make a daily charge for labor, seed, fertilizer, or any other item of expense that appears against a certain variety of fruit or truck crop. Of course, from the nature of this experiment it will take a couple of years yet to determine the results of the same, but whenever it is done, we will then be in a position to know just what variety of fruit or truck is best suited to our soil and climate.

In making these experiments, to demonstrate the possibilities of the cut-over pine land of this section, it has been our aim to make them along practical lines, using only such methods as would be employed by farmers of limited means, or, in other words, we are not using labor-saving machinery, such as two-horse cultivators, or any kind of expensive farm machinery. Nearly all the soil in this section has a fine clay foundation, which makes it very easy and inexpensive to bring up to a high state of fertility by using commercial fertilizers or planting in hay peas. The soil also contains vast quantities of iron, a mineral very essential in producing a high color and fine flavor in all kinds of fruit, and especially in peaches.

We are well within a region of abundant rainfall, and it will never be necessary to consider the question of irrigation for the various crops suited to this section. Reviewing the proposition as a whole, our success in converting cut-over pine land into a fruit and truck farm, so far has been beyond our most sanguine expectations.

Respectfully,

T. S. GRANBERRY,
Supt. Experimental Farm.

The Use of Water in the Treatment of Disease

The use of water for the prevention and treatment of disease has not been given the consideration, by either the medical profession or the public in general, which it deserves. Indeed, the therapy of water is so little understood, that comparatively few among the millions can really make intelligent use of water as a means of cure.

Water is the base of all liquids found in animal and vegetable life and is present in the proportion of seventy-five to eighty-five per cent. In order to keep any living organism, either animal or vegetable, in normal condition, this proportion must be constantly maintained. In the vegetable world the lack of water is quickly shown in the stoppage of growth and the deteriora-

tion of the plant. Plant life to a certain degree seems to have the power to reject from the ingredients of the water consumed such material as may be harmful. In animal life the resulting symptoms are more complex, as not only the quantity of water consumed but the quality also have much to do with the welfare of the individual.

The diseases of the human being caused by the consumption of water of bad quality, or which may be relieved by the intelligent use of water, may be roughly divided into three distinct classes.

Infectious diseases, due in a large measure to bacteria carried in the water, are common as well as dangerous. They grow amazingly in decaying organic matter. In

densely settled localities it is extremely difficult to prevent the contamination of wells and local sources of water supply. The health of any community is conditional upon its water supply, because the water finds its way to every home and every inmate of that home partakes of it daily. If contaminated, it poisons every person in the household. In the Smithsonian Institution in Washington, is a model of a cross-section of a well and farm-yard, showing the surface drainage carrying the water from the stable, cesspool, kitchen sink, down the opposite slope until it soaks into the soil, when its course is deflected in the direction of least resistance, which is toward the well. The water channels, in the course of time, become saturated with organic matter, the breeding place for bacteria, which find their way into the water supply and thence into the home. All surface water finds its way to the first gravel bed or porous layer, where it spreads out in the form of sheet-water and is sucked up by the shallow wells, or drips over a ledge into deeper wells. It is only a question of time. In the earlier years of the country it was possible for water to purify itself while passing through the soil, in the same manner that a modern filter will purify for a time, but becomes worthless after long continued use. The rapid increase in population has a tendency to load the water as well as the soil with impurities, and where the population is very dense the soil no longer acts as a filter or purifier, but rather becomes a carrier of infectious diseases.

In time of war when large numbers of men are concentrated in camps, the bacteria carried in water kill more men than do the bullets. One government report, covering a certain period of the Spanish-American War, shows a death loss of six thousand six hundred men. Less than six hundred were killed in battle and more than six thousand deaths were due to bad water. The bacteria of typhoid, dysentery, malaria, cholera, etc., hold high revel in a military camp.

The avoidance of diseases of this nature is readily accomplished by boiling the water, which kills the bacteria and renders organic matter for the time harmless, and in part precipitates some of the mineral ingredients. In distilled water both organic and mineral ingredients are effectually disposed of. The elimination of the mineral matter is sometimes very desirable and very often it is not. Water has an affinity for lime, magnesia and salts found in the human tissue. If these be eliminated from the water by distillation, they will naturally take up those found in the tissues and cells, a process sometimes desirable, but detrimental to a body in normal condition.

In some localities the river, well and spring waters are excessively charged with lime and magnesia, constituting the so-called "hard" waters, and when taken into the stomach and distributed throughout the system the lime and magnesia are deposited in the tissues, causing a hardening of the tendons, a stiffening of the joints, a loss of

suppleness of the body and a lack of elasticity in the veins, which, under pressure or excitement, sometimes break. Because of an excess of lime in the system the bones sometimes become brittle, gravel forms in the kidneys and all functions of the body are more or less disturbed. Lime is necessary in the upbuilding of the body, but an excess neutralizes the effectiveness of the gastric juice, retards digestion, assimilation, elimination, irritates the kidneys and makes possible the forming of poisonous compounds, which under proper conditions would not be formed. Chronic indigestion, rheumatism, diseases of the intestines, kidney diseases, goitre in women, etc., are readily traceable to an excess of lime. An excess of soda, long continued, will irritate and inflame the mucous membranes of the stomach, intestines and other organs and cause a multitude of troubles.

The disorders mentioned above come on slowly, but as time passes become chronic. Pure, soft spring water, taken in large quantity, water that is free from bacteria or organic matter, or distilled water, taken with moderate exercise, act as a powerful factor in relieving these troubles, tending to promote good digestion and to take up the accumulated excess of mineral matter and eliminating it.

Closely allied with these disorders are another group, due more or less to imperfect digestion. The daily tissue waste and the excess of nourishment in the "well fed" person is thrown into the circulation and if not flushed out by a copious supply of pure water is deposited in the joints and tissues and interfere with the functions of the various organs, producing rheumatism in all its forms and causing deposits in the heart valves, brain substance and other tissues. A person whose occupation requires little or no exercise should take less nourishment, yet the heavy diet is continued and material is accumulated which should be used up in physical energy. Exercise is nature's masseur and the lack of exercise permits the accumulation of waste material.

Pure water is the "waste carrier" of the blood in the human being. The only agent that will successfully "wash" the blood is water, and the only avenues for its escape from the circulation is by a filtration process through the kidneys and the sweat glands of the skin. All liquids thrown out of the body through perspiration or otherwise, carry out directly from the blood some impurities in solution, hence it is important while drinking waters for a beneficent purpose to encourage the elimination through the skin, particularly so in cases where diseased or crippled kidneys cannot accomplish the work they should naturally do, and dropsical and other disturbances are apparent.

The advantage in visiting a well established watering place is that competent medical advice can be had. That the amount and kind of water to be used is determined intelligently and that by the proper use of baths, massage and medical gym-

nastics, results can be obtained which are not possible by any course of medicine.

In disorders of long standing, and in which the system is indurated with an excess of lime and the consequent derangements of the stomach, intestines, liver and kidneys are chronic and also dangerous, pure water alone will not always bring the best results. Certain mineral salts, intelligently used for a short period of time are then of the greatest value.

The therapeutic action of medicinal mineral waters depends chiefly upon their composition, their temperature, and a variety of circumstances, as climate, diet, physical exercise, etc. The months of June, July, August and September are generally deemed the best time in the year for undergoing a course of mineral water treatment. Early rising is essential and mineral waters should be taken before breakfast, say several tumblers at intervals of a quarter of an hour. Bathing is even of greater importance than drinking in many cases. Baths should be taken between breakfast and dinner, but never immediately after a full meal. As a general rule mineral water treatment should not be protracted beyond the space of a month or six weeks. The best effects are obtainable when the patient can indulge in perfect mental relaxation. The use of mineral water is beneficial only in chronic disorders to which belong indigestion, jaundice, chronic catarrh, abdominal plethora, catarrhal affection of the bronchial tubes, disorders of the stomach, intestines, larynx, congestion of the liver, habitual constipation, gout, rheumatism, scrofula, periodic headache, anemia, certain forms of paralysis, female complaints, gall stones, etc.

Bitter waters, containing sulphate of magnesia and soda, are used for purgatives and diuretics, chiefly in bowel and kidney disorders, saline and lithia waters to neutralize acid secretions; sulphur waters are usually

diuretic; carbonate and bicarbonate of magnesium, sodium, calcium, lithia and potassium are generally regarded as good for the gastric juice and digestive fluids, and in combination with sulphated salines they act as a dissolvent of uric acid. Chlorides act in the nature of a tonic, sulphates are laxative and cathartic, or astringent and tonic. Iodides and bromides are alterative in their effect, while most of the Chalybeates act as tonics.

The number of springs on the line of the Kansas City Southern Railway runs into thousands. The places visited most on account of the curative properties of the waters are:

NEOSHO, MO.—Large springs free from mineral ingredients; also artesian magnesia wells, recommended for rheumatism, kidney trouble, skin and blood diseases.

SULPHUR SPRINGS, ARK.—Chalybeate or Iron Springs. Good as a tonic for diseases peculiar to women, etc.; Saline Spring, good for catarrh of the stomach, sluggish liver, dyspepsia, gout, rheumatism, chronic constipation; Sulphur Springs (two), good for abdominal plethora, congested circulation, malaria, rheumatism, gout, kidney disorders, etc., etc. Special attention to treatment by massage, scientific bathing and systematic medical treatment of chronic diseases is given here. There are here several first-class sanitariums, each having a staff of expert physicians, surgeons and nurses. Address Blomqvist Sanitarium.

SILLOAM SPRINGS, ARK.—Pure free-stone water, good for acute muscular and inflammatory rheumatism, diseases of the stomach, gastric catarrh, liver complaint, jaundice, malaria, skin diseases, nervous prostration, neuralgia, dysentery, etc., etc.

MENA, ARK.—Bethesda Springs, some fifteen or twenty in number, good for scrofula and various blood diseases.

The Work of the Fruit Growers' Associations

The Fruit or Truck Growers' Association, through the secretary, is the business end of the fruit or truck farm. It is the secretary's special job to see to it that the product of his association is properly packed, properly shipped and properly marketed. It is up to him to get the goods to the man that pays the money for it and a'so to see that the goods are up to the mark. He must have a thorough knowledge of the business of growing fruit, must be able to estimate the probable yield and quality, must provide for all the boxes, crates, baskets and barrels needed, must know how to pack and to show the members of the association how to pack, and when the shipping season is on he must know how many carloads of each and every kind there is every morning in every carload buying city in the United States, and what price is being paid

almost every hour in the day. He must be an expert in freight rates and have less faith in mankind than a metropolitan banker, so that no carloads get away from him without having first secured the equivalent in the coin of the realm. There is nothing that is slow about the successful secretary of a Fruit or Truck Growers' Association.

Mr. O. W. Patterson, secretary of the Gentry (Ark.) Fruit Growers' Association, in his annual report to the association on the operations of the year 1907, which show a volume of business transacted amounting to \$75,000, makes the following statement:

"In concluding this, my seventh annual report to the stockholders of this association, allow me to call your attention briefly to a few facts. When I became your secretary seven years ago, we did not own any property, and had no place in which to

meet; our financial standing was uncertain; our credit limited. Today the county records show you have deeds for ten lots. On these lots we have up-to-date evaporators with all equipment necessary for their successful operation. We have our own sidetrack, with warehouse and shipping house not equalled by any association in the Ozark region. Our financial rating is A1. Our property represents an investment of \$4,613.90, all of which has been paid. As a result of last year's business the board declared a dividend of 25 per cent on the capital stock paid in, to be applied to the payment of the balance due on stock notes given by each of our stockholders who originally paid ten dollars on his stock. All such notes are now fully paid and will now be returned to you. The board at its January 3rd meeting also declared a further dividend of 40 per cent on full paid, and partially paid-up stock, to be paid when the evaporated fruit now on hand is sold. This dividend on the full paid stock will amount to ten dollars per share. This will repay each stockholder for all he has paid on his

stock and leave him his stock free of all expense to him. This means that you have all the benefits afforded by the association, free of expense and this association as a business institution has presented you with all the property we now hold as a permanent investment in lands, buildings, and equipment, amounting to \$4,613.90. This property stands back of the 124 shares of stock now held by our growers, hence each share is worth \$37.20. In fact this is a low estimate to place upon a share of stock which brought you a dividend of \$10.00 for the season of 1906 and \$15.00 for 1907. I am certainly highly gratified with the results obtained, for I have given to the conduct of your business the very best that I had of energy, business ability and loyalty to co-operative effort."

O. W. PATTERSON,
Secretary and Manager.

Mr. E. A. Ford, secretary of the Siloam Springs Fruit Growers' Association, in his annual report gives the following summary of business transaction during 1907:

Fruit Shipped in 1907.

	Crates.	Amount Brought.	
Strawberries—			
Fruit Growers' Association.	3,988	\$ 8,260.74	
By express.	9,570	est. 19,140.00	
Total.			\$ 27,400.74
Blackberries—			
By express.	7,485	est. 11,227.50	11,227.50
Peaches—			
By express, 4-basket crates.	12,432	9,945.60	
By express, 6-basket crates.	1,950	1,950.00	
Fruit Growers' Association.	16,735	19 crs. 13,138.50	
Total.			25,034.10
Raspberries—			
By express.	3,641	est. 7,282.00	7,282.00
Apples—			
By express.	23,650 bu. bx.	18,920.00	
By express.	220 bbls.	550.00	
Local freight.	471 bu. bx.	376.80	
Local freight.	240 bbls.	600.00	
Shipped 39 cars, total.	6,240 bbls.	15,600.00	
In cold storage.	12,000 bbls.	30,000.00	
Bulk cars.	3,010 bu.	1,204.00	
Oklahoma Vinegar Company.	30,400 bu.	3,448.00	
Gregory Vinegar Company.	20,000 bu.	7,000.00	
Siloam Evaporating Company.	18,000 bu.	4,335.86	
Total amount for apples.			82,034.66
Grand total.			\$152,979.00

Mr. I. B. Lawton, secretary of the Benton County Horticultural Society, makes the following report on the fruit production of Benton County, Arkansas, for the year 1907:

Carloads of Green Apples.

Garfield, 4; Avoca, 50; Rogers, 191; Lowell, 69; Springdale, 150; Bentonville, 150; Centerton, 96; Hiwassee, 23; Gravette, 194; Beaty, 24; Decatur, 43; Gentry, 70; Siloam Springs, 99. Total, 1,163 cars.

Cars of Apples in Cold Storage.

Rogers, 80; Bentonville, 119; Siloam Springs, 84. Total, 283.

Cars of Dried Apples.

Garfield, 2; Avoca, 3; Rogers, 40; Lowell, 11; Springdale, 6; Bentonville, 10; Centerton, 12; Hiwassee, 7; Beaty, 1; Decatur, 3; Siloam Springs, 4; at various points, 34. Total, 133.

Dried Apple Waste.

Lowell, 1; at various points, 62. Total, 63.

Cider Apples.

Rogers, 61,686 bushels; Springdale, 51,062; Bentonville, 5,266; Centerton, 40,301; Gravette, 40,000; Decatur, 4,000; Gentry, 1,000; Siloam Springs, 50,400. Total, 253,-

715 bushels. Distillery and cider apples, approximately 938 carloads.

Distillery Apples.

Bentonville, 98,000 bushels.

Cannery Apples.

Rogers, 100,000 bushels; Bentonville, 25,000; Decatur, 800. Total, 23,800 bushels, or approximately 63½ cars.

Total production of apples, approximately 2,643 cars.

Peaches, Cars.

Rogers, 48; Lowell, 1; Springdale, 25; Bentonville, 3; Centerton, 11; Gravette, 5; Decatur, 18; Gentry, 11; Siloam Springs, 51; Total, 163.

Peaches, Bushels, Canned.

Rogers, 13,000; Bentonville, 10,000; Decatur, 800. Total, 23,800.

Strawberries, Cars.

Garfield, 2; Avoca, 16; Rogers, 20; Lowell, 3; Springdale, 25; Bentonville, 2; Gravette, 7; Siloam Springs, 27. Total, 105.

Blackberries, Crates.

Garfield, 1,000; Avoca, 1,000; Lowell, 700; Bentonville, 600; Gravette, 3,023; Siloam Springs, Ark., 7,485. Total, 13,808 crates.

Raspberries, Crates.

Garfield, 1,000; Avoca, 1,000; Lowell, 600; Bentonville, 600; Siloam Springs, 3,641.

Tomatoes, Bushels.

Bentonville, 5,000.

The apples shipped and in cold storage are supposed to have brought \$630,960; evaporated apples, \$359,100; cider apples, \$31,714; distillery apples, \$9,800; cannery apples, \$55,000; dried apple waste, \$46,080. Total from apples, \$1,132,654.

Peaches and berries have probably brought the producers \$600,000. The reports received show 1,525,915 bushels of apples and the bushels not reported, used at home and disposed of in other ways will easily make the apple crop 1¼ million bushels. The income, large as it is, will be further augmented as soon as the sale of canned goods and cider products is completed.

Industrial Opportunities Along the K. C. S. Railway

LETTERS TO THE IMMIGRATION AGENT

Two or three times, in the course of the year, letters of inquiry are sent to all stations on the K. C. S. Ry., for the purpose of ascertaining what has been accomplished in each place, what more can be done and what the opportunities are for the newcomer who is seeking a location for either a home or for engaging in business. The replies received are frequently very interesting and give a clearer insight into local conditions than could be obtained any other way.

The Beaumont Chamber of Commerce.

Beaumont, Tex., April 29, 1908.

Mr. F. E. Roesler, Immigration Agent,
Kansas City, Mo.

Dear Sir:

As per your suggestion, I am sending you some little information about our city, also some literature, which I am sending under separate cover.

Beaumont is one of the most rapidly developing and prosperous cities in the great Southwest. It is a city wide-awake, pushing, prosperous and progressive. It has shipping facilities by both water and rail that puts it within easy reach of the markets of the world. We have an abundant supply of cheap fuel. We are in the center of the rice growing industry of the United States, producing over 2,000,000 bushels of rice a year. We are surrounded by a fruit and vegetable growing country of unusual richness, a veritable garden spot for the farmers. Our lum-

ber interests exceed those of any other city in the country. We are the center of the oil production, aggregating 30,000,000 barrels a year. Beaumont needs factories for the manufacture of vehicles, agricultural implements, barrels, boxes and crates, woodenware, hardwood specialties, boats, fertilizers, paper, fruit and vegetable preserving and canning plants.

Beaumont has free factory sites, cheap fuel, labor supply, raw material, low freights, nine railroads and navigable rivers.

In the basin of the Sabine-Neches rivers we have 11,648,640 acres of fertile lands, as follows:

	Acres.
Standing timber.	5,526,221
Cut-over lands.	3,912,160
Prairie lands.	2,210,259

Total. 11,648,640

Besides this, there is standing timber in the basin of the Sabine-Neches rivers, as follows:

Pine.	27,618,000,000 feet.
Hardwood.	23,410,500,000 feet.

Which is equivalent to 53,853,625 tons of lumber.

In the basin of the Sabine-Neches rivers we have 11,648,640 acres of fertile lands, of which 2,734,080 are now under cultivation, and the remainder is standing timber or vacant land, which is being rapidly settled.

Beaumont offers special inducements to manufacturers desiring to engage in any line of business. Good, reputable parties with

money to invest in any industrial enterprise will find encouragement and a hearty reception by the people of Beaumont.

Very truly yours,
(Signed) ALEXANDER HELPER,
Secretary.

Beaumont, Tex., April 30, 1908.

Dear Sir:

Your letter of April 25th to Mr. Alexander Helper, secretary Beaumont Chamber of Commerce, was referred to us for reply. There are so many good openings here at Beaumont for the right kind of men in factories, stores, etc., as well as farming, that I hesitate to mention so many for fear you might think that we are going to give the whole catalogue of industries, but we will lay special stress on the following, as we consider the opening here at Beaumont for these industries especially good:

A furniture factory, wagon factory, spoke and handle factory, box and crate factory, seed and implement store, rice mill, pickling and canning factory, creamery, poultry yards, and fruit and truck farming, to say nothing of the rice farms and diversified farms generally.

For example, our furniture is imported from North Carolina and the North. We have fine timber of all kinds here, and could bring it in on our many railroads or bring it down the Neches River from the enormous territory north of us. We have fine timber for wagons also, and there is no reason why we should not make common farm wagons here, or manufacture all kinds of vehicles, as our timber is cheap, iron is cheap, fuel is cheap and our railroad facilities for exporting are excellent. A spoke and handle factory could be started on a small capital and be run with great profit, as we even import these articles.

A box and crate factory will become more and more important every year, as our people are engaging in fruit and vegetable growing, to say nothing of the large shopping done from Beaumont as a wholesale center, which, of course, calls for a large number of boxes.

There is no better opening in the United States today for a seed and implement store. If any one should come to Beaumont and put in an up-to-date seed store and keep a complete stock of farm implements, he could do a most thriving business. There is no regular seed house here. The agricultural industries are increasing enormously, and this means that the business will not only pay now but will pay very much more in the future.

The climate of Beaumont permits an enormous production of fruits and vegetables per acre, and contracts could be made for any desired quantity. A pickling establishment and canning factory would be a great source of profit.

Milk sells in Beaumont for 40 cents a gallon and good butter at 40 cents a pound. There is a large demand for cream in the hotels, restaurants, drug stores and ice cream factories and a creamery business

could be made very successful here. We are developing our country roads and have quick and easy railroad transportation. Prairie pasturage is abundant, and enormous herds of cattle can be reared in this country. Forage for dairy herds can be produced most cheaply in any desired quantity, and dairying can be carried on here at less cost than almost anywhere else.

The fruit and truck growing industry is gaining in importance every day. We have a well established system of public drainage, with good appropriations to carry on the work, most fertile lands, a mild salubrious climate, cwing to close proximity to the Gulf, and early seasons, which enable us to come into the market early and get handsome prices not only at home but also for all we can spare to ship to the northern cities. After the spring crops are marketed we could supply all the canneries that could come here.

This county (Jefferson County, Texas) already produces one-eighth of the rice crop of the United States, yet, there are tens of thousands of acres of fine rice land awaiting cultivation. This is the most profitable field crop of the county. It calls for capital, energy and good business judgment, but brings its reward of good profits to the right man. Along with rice farming I could mention that we need more rice mills. We already have three large rice mills, but they do not handle one-half of our local crop.

This is the finest location for a commercial fertilizer factory in the United States, for several reasons. We have no factory in this territory. We can import all of our potash salts from Germany direct by steamer to Beaumont. The same can be said of the nitrates from Chili and the phosphates from South Carolina and Florida. There are the three ingredients used in a fertilizer, and all can be brought into Beaumont on water rates, and if desired to use cotton seed meal to supply nitrogen, we are certainly in the land of cotton and can buy the product cheaply. We could also use slaughter house refuse from Fort Worth if desired. The nitrogen part of the fertilizer, though very important, is not bulky, and the railroad freight charges would not cut much of a figure in the manufacture. Beaumont is one of the finest distributing points in the state, and is rapidly becoming a wholesale center for East Texas and West Louisiana.

Very respectfully yours,
(Signed) IRBY, SMITH, & IVES.

Frontenac Commercial Club.

Frontenac, Kans., May 2, 1908.

Dear Sir:

In reply to your request to give information regarding the lines of business that could do well in Frontenac, or regarding development of raw materials, I will say that there is an opening here for almost any kind of legitimate business. In the line of factories I should think that any enterprise desirous of using cheap fuel (coal) for mo-

tive power would find almost ideal conditions at Frontenac. We are anxious to get a good zinc smelter here.

Regarding raw material, I will call your attention to the great deposits of both fire and common clay in close proximity to fuel. We make fire brick, common brick, tiling and sewer pipe in our district, and of course you are aware of the quality of vitrified brick that is made in our vicinity.

As there will be a good deal of paving and building going on in Frontenac henceforth, I have no doubt but that a good brick plant would pay.

(Signed) J. A. POMPENY,
Secretary.

**Something for the Coal Operator and the
Tile, Brick and Pottery Man who is
Looking for a Location.**

Oskaloosa, in Barton County, Missouri, on the Kansas City Southern Railway, 113 miles south of Kansas City, Mo., population 1,370, is noted more for its production of corn, hay, wheat, oats, potatoes, alfalfa, etc., shipping as it does annually from 50 to 75 carloads of hay, 10 to 20 of corn, 10 to 20 of wheat and oats, 15 to 20 of hogs and cattle, and 20 to 30 carloads of mine props and timbers, than it is for the undeveloped beds of coal, fire brick and other clays so abundant in the vicinity. It appears that there are three distinct coal veins or beds, 26, 32 and 48 inches thick, from the grass roots down to a depth of 45 feet. The lower vein, 48 inches, has three and one-half feet of slate over it, affording a good roof for mining purposes, and this coal is of good quality. Blue and yellow shale, suitable for paving brick and the very best dark red brick, and the very best fire brick, is very abundant. The fire clay veins are from four and one-half to thirty-five and forty-five feet thick, and can be uncovered with a steam shovel at a depth of nine feet from the surface of the ground. The coal mined, while removing the surface soil, would pay well for its removal. Fine potters' clay, in beds from seven to nine feet thick and cropping out at the grass roots occurs in several places and all this is almost within a stone's throw of the railroad track. Oil is found in three or four places and appears to be abundant. Little more has been done than to prospect the vicinity, but parties desiring to operate coal mines or manufacture bricks, sewer pipe, tiles, pottery or wall copings, hollow bricks, etc., or to bore for oil, might do well to thoroughly examine the premises. Mr. S. C. Walker or J. M. Strader, Oskaloosa, Mo., will be pleased to furnish any desired information.

The Commercial Club of Joplin.

Joplin, Mo., April 30, 1908.

Dear Sir:

Your favor of the 25th received and noted. In regard to business opportunities in Joplin will say that at the present time Joplin has about 150 manufacturing establishments, exclusive of mining, and has \$2,000,000 in-

vested in these establishments. They manufactured \$6,000,000 worth of products in 1906.

We have all the foundries, machine shops and wagon factories that this district will support. Outside of these, manufacturing establishments that employ high class labor will succeed. Labor in the mines in and about Joplin commands a minimum wage of \$1.75 per day and all other industrial enterprises are by the local conditions held to this standard.

A wholesale hardware store, a wholesale dry goods store, and a larger retail dry goods store will do very well here. Some of the firms now here would be glad to increase their capital and enlarge their business. There is a good opening for a box factory, and an automobile factory should do a good business here. In fact, any business should succeed that does not require cheap labor.

This club is making special efforts to secure manufacturing establishments.

Yours truly,

COMMERCIAL CLUB OF JOPLIN,
CLAY GREGORY, Sec'y.

Sallisaw, Okla., April 29, 1908.

Dear Sir:

Replying to your favor of the 25th, will say that as in the past our town is growing right along. Fourteen new brick and stone business houses built the latter part of last season, two brick residences and a number of frame buildings. We have an up-to-date electric light plant. Will vote to issue \$60,000 worth of city bonds on May 26th to be used for installing waterworks. A bid for the bonds at 100 cents on the dollar is already on record. We have a splendid opening for a 25 to 50-ton ice plant as soon as we have our water plant in operation. A roller and feed mill would do well at this place. We have some coal lands to be developed. A good place for some brick manufacturing concern. We need a modern brick hotel of about forty guest rooms. We need some one to build and operate what is known as a dry cellar to handle the fall crop of Irish potatoes. A splendid opening for some one with capital to build residences to sell on the installment plan.

Yours very truly,

(Signed) J. C. BERRY.

Port Arthur Board of Trade.

Port Arthur, Tex., April 29, 1908.

Dear Sir:

Port Arthur is a growing business center, with all the facilities for the location of manufacturing plants on a business basis. We are looking for industries that desire water transportation in connection with an inland market. As to industries: We are in need of a building material plant, cement, cement brick, building blocks and plaster, roofing material, sand and lime. A small foundry and machine shop with woodworking machinery, galvanized metal working machinery and plumbing and pipe fitting de-

partment could do a good business. We have a sixty-foot bed of clay under Port Arthur, a strong smooth clay, ready for the brick manufacturer who can use either the mud or dry process, and we have need for a brick and tile factory.

There is abundant raw material for a paper mill, paper board and papier-mache plant, for which vast quantities of rice straw are available, cotton and cotton seed product manufactures, tanneries and leather industries, etc.

Truck farmers, with ability to conduct a market in which can be purchased vegetables, milk, butter, chickens, eggs, poultry, meats, etc., displayed in a neat and attractive manner could do a splendid business here. Figs and berries of all kinds grow in abundance and a plant for preparing them for market would bring a good interest on the investment. The raw material above is available or can be arranged for.

Respectfully,

(Signed) C. E. DODGE,
Secretary.

Bank of De Soto.

Dear Sir: Mansfield, La., April 30, 1908.

Replying to your letter of the 25th, beg to say that in our opinion the following lines of business, or industries, could be operated here successfully:

We have a good opening for a wholesale and retail grocery, which could do a jobbing business with the smaller towns in the adjacent country. As you know, we are at the junction of two trunk lines of railway and our shipping facilities are unusually good. A brick and tile factory would do well here; a site could be had very cheaply and suitable clays are very abundant.

Some one, having some capital, and who is familiar with the business of operating a building and loan association, would find a splendid opening here.

We need a waterworks plant. We have a town of 3,500 people, but no waterworks for public use. The city electric light plant could be purchased and a favorable franchise could be secured for the operation of a combined water and light plant. This is a growing town, with cheap fuel, a good country surrounding it, and a combined water and light plant could be made a very attractive proposition. Water can be obtained by storing in lakes, from shallow wells, or if deemed best from wells not deeper than 400 feet, where a most excellent quality of water can be reached.

Mansfield handles from 12,000 to 15,000 bales of cotton per year and the adjacent country is well adapted to the cultivation of fruit, berries and early vegetables, which could to advantage be canned here or shipped fresh to the Northern cities.

The writer will furnish all desired information, and can assure to the newcomer the hearty co-operation of our local business people.

Yours very truly,

(Signed) BEN JOHNSON, Cashier.

Texarkana Trust Company.

Texarkana, Ark., April 29, 1908.

Dear Sir:

I am in receipt of your favor of the 25th inst., and in reply will say that we have some very fine potters' clay that is well suited for drain tile, sewer pipe and vitrified clay products of all kinds.

We have a number of industries that are manufacturing these products. There is an unlimited supply of this stuff here. We have some fine clay for brick that is used in building material principally, and makes fine fire brick. We have an abundant supply of soft and hardwood timber close to Texarkana that can be used in the manufacture of wagons, buggies, vehicles and implements of all kinds. There is a wagon factory here that is making a very high grade logging wagon and logging carts and they are using this material. We have plenty of material for the manufacture of cotton goods of all kinds and there is no industry of this kind in this section.

The contract has been let for a pipe line to run natural gas from the Caddo oil and gas field into this city. Fuel gas will be sold to manufacturers at ten cents per thousand feet and for domestic purposes at thirty cents. This will enable factories of all kinds plenty of good fuel at a very reasonable cost.

Yours very truly,

H. A. MANN,
Secretary.

Hornbeck, Veron Parish, Louisiana.

Hornbeck, La., April 29, 1908.

Dear Sir:

This is a town of some 700 to 800 people, the usual number of stores, churches, hotels, lodge rooms and an excellent public school system. The school building was completed at a cost of \$6,000 and has accommodations sufficient for a town of 3,000 to 4,000 people.

The country surrounding Hornbeck is one of the best fruit and truck growing districts in the state, and the cultivation of peaches, pears, strawberries, melons, extra early potatoes, tomatoes and other truck has been found profitable.

There are abundant signs of crude oil in several localities in this section and it is thought that oil is present in paying quantity, but no systematic development of same has been made.

Fine timber, pine and hardwoods, which has never been cut, is extra abundant. A good sized saw mill could do business here for a long time.

There is a good opening here for a well stocked general merchandise store, and a good hotel and a restaurant are also needed. Mr. Geo. C. Antony, Hornbeck, La., will be pleased to answer inquiries.

Yours truly,

(Signed) M. E. HENRY,
Agt. K. C. S. Ry., Hornbeck, La.

Industrial Notes

Anderson, Mo.—O. A. Tandy has begun the construction of a new hotel. Since October, 1907, Messrs. Dunn and Chambliss have located eighty-five families in and around Anderson. A roller skating rink 40x80 feet is nearing completion, and improvements are being made in the town park. The State Bank has in course of construction a fine brick block. The strawberry receipts of Anderson amounted to \$33,800.

Asbury, Mo.—Two new mining shafts are now being sunk in this vicinity. The borings made last fall show an abundance of rich ore, and a large development of the mining industry in this section is confidently expected.

Beaumont, Tex.—The Kirby Lumber Company have resumed operations in their mills at Call and Rogan, Tex. The mill at Call has a capacity of 140,000 feet per day and that at Rogan 65,000 feet. Both mills employ about 300 men.

Beaumont, Tex.—The Texas State Assessment Rolls for 1907 show 6,504,056 head of cattle, valued at \$59,138,381, an increase of 488,197 head over the returns of 1906.

Decatur, Ark.—Messrs. Geo. Brusse, G. J. Bodenheimer and others have formed the Ozark Fruit Manufacturing Co., capital \$25,000, for the purpose of erecting and installing a complete canning, preserving, pickling, evaporating and vinegar plant. Excavation of the foundation for the factory, which will be located close to the railway track, is now under way.

DeQueen, Ark.—The shops of the DeQueen & Eastern have been greatly enlarged and have been fitted out with a complete set of new machinery. The three buildings comprising the shops are in size respectively 70x160 feet, 50x160 feet and 24x100 feet.

DeQueen, Ark.—The Farmers and Merchants Bank & Trust Co. has opened for business at DeQueen, and is doing a nice business. They also have a real estate department and have some excellent property listed for sale.

De Queen, Ark.—The Cossatot Park Association have completed their bath house, cleared out the park and placed a number of boats on Cossatot River.

DeRidder, La.—The DeRidder Feed & Commission Co., is the name of a new enterprise which has just opened up for business. The new concern is now erecting a commodious building. The Pleasant Union Company, capital \$10,000, has been incorporated and will engage in the general merchandise and hardware business. A stock company, to provide an adequate waterworks system for the town of DeRidder, is now in process of formation.

De Ridder, La.—The De Ridder Steam Baking Company has doubled its capacity and is building one of the largest baking plants to be found in Louisiana. A new Baptist church is in course of construction.

Fayetteville, Ark.—The Appleby Bros. Company at this place packed, during the season of 1907, 500,000 packages of fruits of various kinds, and on closing for the season had on cold storage 4,500 barrels of apples.

Fort Smith, Ark.—At this writing, May 15th, 1908, there are under construction in this city seven buildings, aggregating in cost \$450,000. The wholesalers, jobbers and manufacturers of Fort Smith are now doing an annual business of \$70,000,000, and during the last three or four years the annual gain in population has been 3,500. The U. S. Postal receipts for 1907 amounted to \$75,191.44, and show a large increase over those of 1906.

The Woods Manufacturing Co., Garment Works, have completed their factory and are now in operation. The new establishment employs 75 people. The Bond & Investment Company, of Little Rock, Ark., has been formed for the purpose of laying a gas pipe line from Fort Smith gas field to Little Rock. The Southwestern Chair Factory, capital \$75,000, has secured the subscriptions to nearly all its capital. As soon as the buildings are completed, the plant will be put in operation. From 400 to 600 people will be employed in the new factory. The Fort Smith Brick Company has filed its articles of incorporation. Capital stock \$150,000. The Fort Smith Ice & Cold Storage Company will at once enlarge their plant so as to have 3,000 tons additional ice capacity and have storage room for several thousand barrels of apples. The addition to the buildings will have an area of 150x140 feet and will be two stories high. The Fort Smith Biscuit Company, at a recent meeting of the stockholders, decided to increase their capital stock and to enlarge their factory. The new Summer Lyric Theater, now under construction, will be open for business about the 1st of June. The Lyric Theater Co. will erect another theater building to be ready in time for the winter season. The building in contemplation is to be one of the finest in the Southwest. Mr. W. C. Morris has let the contract for a natatorium, one and one-half stories high and having a plunge pool 30x90 feet in area and from 2½ to 9 feet deep. The membership for the season is 336. The Order of Elks will soon let a contract to build a club house four stories high, 50x140 feet in area and to cost \$75,000. The new sand dredge, used for pumping sand from the Arkansas River, is now pumping and hoisting twenty tons of sand per hour. The Commercial Club is negotiating with parties from Indi-

ana for the location of a plate glass factory near this city; a cotton mill and a packing house plant are also under consideration. A corporation is being formed for the purpose of building an electric interurban line from Fort Smith to Paris, Ark., and also to lay a gas pipe line between the same points.

Fort Smith, Ark.—The Order of Eagles have decided to incorporate a company, which is to build a theater and lodge room building to cost \$100,000. The building will have an area of 70x140 feet. The trustees of the church of the Immaculate Conception are having the plans prepared for a Catholic high school building to cost \$100,000. The means are at hand to carry the work of construction to a conclusion.

Frontenac, Kans.—The Austrians resident here have formed a stock company to operate a co-operative store dealing in general merchandise and miners' supplies.

Gravette, Ark.—The Commercial Club at its annual meeting elected Mr. Wm. Frazer, president and Mr. Herb Lewis, secretary.

Janssen, Ark.—The Bank of Janssen, capital \$5,000 has been incorporated and has opened its doors for business.

Joplin, Mo.—The Hornet Mining Co., operating two lead and zinc shafts southeast of Joplin, has been incorporated with a capital of \$50,000, and will erect a modern concentrating plant. The Bell Telephone Company has under construction a fine office building. The Joplin Reduction Company has filed articles of incorporation with a capital of \$5,000. The Joplin & Pittsburg Ry. Co (Electric), will relay part of their line with heavy steel rails, at a cost of \$25,000, and will install additional engines and generators at a cost of \$16,000. The Board of the Central Christian Church has decided to erect a new church to cost \$12,000, the area of the same to be 48x110 feet.

Joplin, Mo.—The Yates hotel has been closed for repairs. It will be entirely remodeled at a cost of \$30,000. The White Dog Mining Company has been incorporated, capital stock, \$150,000. The swimming pool of the Y. M. C. A., an artificial lake on Turkey Creek, 150x300 feet in area and from

Joplin, Mo.—Articles of association have been filed for the Newmans' Mercantile Company, capital \$250,000, and the Newman Realty Company, capital \$100,000.

Lake Charles, La.—The Dixie Company, capital \$40,000, has been incorporated for the purpose of building irrigation canals and cultivating rice farms in Calcasieu Parish. The Riverside Irrigation Co. (of Jennings), has extended its canals so as to add 2,000 acres of rice land to that already under cultivation. When completed, this canal system will irrigate 8,000 acres. Capt. J. P. Slattery has completed a statement of the rice acreage for 1907, which aggregates 317,500 acres. The acreage for 1908 is estimated at 300,000 acres. The Illinois Canal

Company, of Jennings, has filed for record a mortgage for \$100,000, the same to be used in extending the canal system of this company. The Cosner-Zigler Company, of Jennings, has been incorporated with a capital of \$150,000, for the purpose of building canals and cultivating rice lands, of which 1,500 to 2,000 acres will be planted this year. The Houston River Canal Co. recently disposed of 3,500 sacks of rice (crop of 1907) at an average price of \$4 per sack, though a considerable part brought \$4.30 per sack.

The Bradley Brick Company, capital \$40,000, has been incorporated. The Louisiana Mattress Co. has been incorporated with a capital of \$5,000. The new Lyric Theater, cost \$15,000, has just been completed. The Order of Elks have completed and dedicated their new Club House, cost \$25,000. Mr. J. Ogden Armour has invested \$15,000 in a plant to be used for distributing meat products. The Louisiana Manufacturing Company, capital \$25,000, has been incorporated and will engage in the lumbering and mercantile business at Marysville, La. The St. Patrick's Sanitarium has been formally opened and dedicated. The Lake Charles Coca Cola Works have completed their new building and have begun manufacturing. Messrs. Davis and LeBleu have increased the capacity of their storage plant so as to hold and refrigerate five car loads at a time. The Gulf Coast Coffee Co., capital \$10,000, has been incorporated for the purpose of importing and preparing coffee for the market. The capacity of the machinery is 6,000 pounds of roasted and ground coffee per day. A company has been formed to quarry limestone near the city. The Tupelo Ladder Company, capital \$25,000, has been incorporated and has begun operations in its new factory. The output consists of ladders, boxes, crates and woodenware novelties. The Southland Turpentine Co., who have been operating a plant for some time, will increase their capital and enlarge their works.

Lake Charles, La.—The Louisiana Mattress and Furniture Company has taken over the property of the Louisiana Mattress Company and has filed new articles of incorporation. A movement is now on foot to construct a cotton gin to handle the sea island cotton crop produced in this parish and the adjacent Cameron Parish. The Lake Charles Oil Company is boring its first well at a point two miles south of the city.

Leesville, La.—The Bluff Creek Mining Co., has been incorporated with a capital of \$200,000 for the purpose of prospecting the mineral resources of Vernon Parish. Mr. Mike O'Brian has closed a contract with the New York Traction Company for 2,000,000 southern heart pine railroad ties. The first sixty car loads have already been forwarded via the K. C. S. Ry. The order will cover about 2,000 car loads.

Mansfield, La.—The Farmers' Mercantile Co., capital \$15,000, has been incorporated. Articles of incorporation have been filed by the Mansfield Logging Co., capital \$9,000,

who will operate lumber trams in DeSoto and Sabine Parishes, La. The Crown Bottling Works, a new enterprise, have established their works and are in operation.

Mena, Ark.—The Commercial hotel, badly damaged some time ago by fire, is being remodeled and made modern in every way. The Mena school board has decided to erect a handsome high school building at an early date.

Mena, Ark.—Mr. C. C. Palmer of this city has recently discovered a rich vein of copper ore. Some well-to-do people from Joplin, Mo., who are familiar with mining, have purchased a half interest. Important discoveries of valuable ores have recently been made in Montgomery County, adjoining this county on the east.

Mena, Ark.—The Mena Box & Mfg. Co. has installed a sawmill, planer, and is placing a veneering machine and other accessories for the manufacture of cracker boxes, fruit and egg cases, wagon timbers, show cases and other hardwood products. The Company has already made contracts for all the cracker boxes and egg cases it can manufacture. At the recent annual meeting of the Commercial Club, Mr. H. L. Norwood was elected president and Mr. Geo. Kirschke, secretary. The Club is now busy in arranging for the next fair at Mena. Mr. Fred Salyers has under construction a two-story livery barn, 50x150 in area. The annual postal business of Mena, according to the last report, amounts to \$10,106. Free mail delivery will be introduced as soon as the numbering of the houses is completed. The Mena Glove Company, a new corporation, has opened up its plant and is now in operation. Mr. Jos. Roberts, of Union City, Tenn., will establish a bottling plant to cost \$3,000; the works will be in operation as soon as the machinery can be installed. The old National Hotel building has been purchased by Mr. H. W. Cardwell, who will make some minor improvements and next fall erect a fine modern hotel on the site. A furniture manufacturing company has been formed; the necessary machinery is now being installed.

Neosho, Mo.—A certificate of incorporation has been issued by the Secretary of State to the W. T. Walters Harness & Vehicle Company, capital stock \$10,000.

Pittsburg, Kans.—The Pittsburg Brick Co., a new enterprise, has been incorporated with a capital of \$100,000. The daily capacity will be 65,000 brick per day. Construction of the plant, on 40 acres of land purchased for the purpose, has been begun. The State Normal School has been allowed a fund of \$10,000 to prepare a department for manual training, including pattern making, foundry work and sheet metal working. A new stone quarry has been opened west of town by Peter Hanson and others, who are using a 300-ton rock crusher to provide macadam for several roads leading out from Pittsburg.

Port Arthur, Tex.—The Secretary of the Navy at Washington has directed the establishment of a marine hospital of the third class at this city.

Rose Pine, La.—The Truck Growers' Association of Rose Pine have formed a company which is to operate a canning factory.

Sallisaw, Okla.—The municipal electric light plant has been completed and put in operation. At an election held May 11th an issue of bonds for a waterworks system was voted for and carried. The bond issue will amount to \$60,000.

Shreveport, La.—The North Louisiana Canning Company, capital \$25,000, has let the contract for the building of its plant. Mr. E. L. Fields of Union City, Iowa, is building a hardwood factory to make butter tubs and other hollow ware. The plant will be at Bossier City, and the investment in buildings, machinery, etc., will be \$25,000.

Siloam Springs, Ark.—At the annual meeting of the 10,000 Club, Mr. Jno. P. Paul was elected president and Mr. W. T. Stahl secretary. The ambition of the club is to have 10,000 permanent residents in Siloam Springs by 1910. Mr. A. Bird has contracted with the 10,000 Club to erect and put in operation a complete canning factory to be ready for this year's crop. The old cold storage plant has been acquired for the factory building and several hundred acres of tomatoes have been contracted for. About 100 people will be employed. Mr. F. L. Main and others are erecting a two-story brick building to be used as an opera house. Messrs. Britt Bros. are also erecting a two-story brick building.

Siloam Springs, Ark.—The Ten Thousand Club expects to meet at an early day a number of gentlemen, who have in contemplation the building of an electric street car line.

Stilwell, Okla.—Oil has been recently discovered in town while boring for water. A careful investigation with a view to further development is now being made.

Stilwell, Okla.—The new public school building erected at a cost of \$10,000 has been completed and has been formally opened as a school. The Stilwell Public Service Company, capital \$50,000, has been incorporated for the purpose of establishing and maintaining a waterworks and electric light system.

Sulphur Springs, Ark.—The improvements made here since January, 1908, buildings completed and in course of construction, and new manufacturing and mercantile establishments opened for business are the following: Kihlberg hotel, \$75,000; Bloomquist sanitarium, \$15,000; Oak Lawn hotel, \$12,000, nearing completion; Joplin House, \$4,000; A. C. Guthrie hotel, \$3,000; Mrs. Miller, rooming house, \$5,000, opened for business. Hotel investments, \$114,000, including bath house and sanitarium. Telephone

Company improvements, \$3,000; water-works system (incorp.), \$30,000; electric light plant, \$10,000; cement sidewalks, \$3,000; Children's Home, \$1,500. Total public utilities, etc., \$47,500. Mercantile stocks: Erickson & Erickson, furniture, \$3,000; Griffin Drug Company, \$3,000; Watkins Mercantile Company, \$5,000; C. J. Williams' Feed Store, \$1,500; Bakery and Lunch Room, \$800; Erickson & Johnson Ice Cream Factory, \$2,000; blacksmith shop, \$200; restaurant, \$100; Mill's hardware stock, \$3,000; H. C. Bowman Lumber Company, \$12,000; Jno. Holmberg, electric supplies, \$500. Total, \$31,100. Redenbaugh Amusement Company, improvements on lake, \$600; bridges, \$200; amusement hall, \$2,000; skating rink and dancing pavilion, \$3,000; ice cream parlors, \$500; bowling alley, \$1,000; eating house, \$500; ball park improvement, \$800; lighting plant, boating and bathing, \$500. Total \$8,600. Business buildings and improvements: Hughes Bros., drug store, \$3,000; Dr. Griffin, business building, \$5,000; Ozark hotel improvements, \$400; Opera House improvements, \$600; meat market building, \$300; Watkins Mercantile Com-

pany, improvements, \$300; W. C. Bowman Lumber Co., building, \$1,000; Hibler, store building, \$3,000. Total, \$13,600. New dwellings: Mrs. Johnson, \$2,000; Mr. Jack, \$1,000; John Larson, \$800; W. C. Webb, \$800; J. W. Connor, \$1,000; Mr. Daugherty, \$1,500; Mrs. J. Bills, \$600; Jos. Jones, two, \$1,600; P. S. Cook, \$2,000; Mr. Holm, three, \$5,000; Dr. Thrapp, \$700; Mrs. Bingham, \$600; Dr. McCracken, \$2,000; C. Tucker, \$700; R. H. Tucker, \$500; C. R. Cline, \$300 improvements; Jno. Ring, \$200 improvements; Mr. Collins, \$600; Mrs. Kaufman, \$1,000; Mr. Erisine, \$800; G. A. Detrich, \$1,200; Mrs. Allen, two, \$1,800; J. B. Dutrow, \$700; E. C. Shain, three, \$3,600; Jos. Norton, \$1,000; H. R. Brown, \$600; M. Sheils, \$900; W. B. Dickey, \$1,800; Mr. Krouse, \$600; Mr. Daniels, improvements, \$200. Total, \$36,100. Cost of all improvements, \$250,900.

Westville, Okla.—Negotiations are pending between the Commercial Club and Mr. J. R. Bailey for the location of a hardwood sawmill. The proposed plant will cost \$40,000 and will employ from 100 to 125 people.

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- Poteau, Okla.—Poteau Fruit Farm, Ed McKenna, manager.

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